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PREFACE

The idea for this book grew out of my experience teaching elementary Hindi-Urdu with a variety of textbooks. Most textbooks explain the grammatical constructions of the language as they appear in the readings and conversations. Hence, while students learn individual constructions, they find it difficult to comprehend the broad structure of the language. I felt that there was a need to supplement the existing textbooks with a book that would present a comprehensive introduction to Hindi language and grammar. I believe that the present book fulfills this need. It presents all the major grammatical constructions of the language in logical sequence, and each construction is reinforced by means of simple drills, using only the most elementary vocabulary. This format enables students to understand the basic structure of the language and gives them sufficient practice to master individual constructions. I have tested these drills in the classroom over the past several years and have found that the students' command of Hindi-Urdu grammar has dramatically improved by the use of such exercises.

The format of *Introduction to Hindi Grammar* provides language instructors and students with the core linguistic skills needed for an effective competency-based program of instruction. The book is designed to be as versatile as possible, so that it can complement courses of instruction that might use different approaches. Whether instructors wish to place more emphasis on oral abilities or on reading and writing skills, they will find this textbook equally useful in the classroom. Even innovative multimedia approaches to language acquisition cannot dispense with a systematic and accessible introduction to grammar.

The book is divided into forty-two sections. The first section provides a detailed explanation of the Hindi phonetic and writing system (the Devanagari script) and is followed by pronunciation drills and writing exercises. The remaining forty-one sections cover all the grammatical structures of Hindi-Urdu generally taught in first-year college programs in the United States. In keeping with the practical focus of this book, all explanations are written in nontechnical language suitable for students who have no linguistic background; yet they are detailed enough to allow for clarity and comprehension. An alphabetical glossary that groups words by grammatical categories is provided in an appendix.

A set of audiotapes has been prepared to accompany the *Introduction to Hindi Grammar*. These tapes can be obtained by contacting:

The Language Laboratory
Department of Tape Duplication
33 Dwinelle Hall
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720
Telephone (510) 642-4067

I would like to thank all those who helped with this project for their unfailing cooperation and support. Professor John J. Gumperz's pioneering drills in his *Conversational Hindi-Urdu* have been an inspiration to me in writing this book; many of his principles and ideas have been incorporated into my work. I would also like to express my gratitude to my colleague Professor Bruce Pray for making available his expertise in linguistics and for his insightful comments on the manuscript, and to Dr. Karine Schomer, Dildar Gartenburg, Dr. Linda Hess, and Simona Sawhney for their comments and suggestions. I am particularly thankful to Kristi Wiley for her help and advice throughout the project. Her comments were especially useful since they reflected both an editor's and a student's perspective. Sandeep Pandey deserves special thanks for entering the entire manuscript on computer and Alka Hingorani for patiently incorporating changes in the course of several revisions. Last but not least, I thank my husband, Santosh, and my children, Amita and Sharad, for their constant understanding, support, and encouragement.

Part of the project received support from the Committee on Teaching at the University of California, Berkeley, in the form of two mini-grants. I am grateful for this assistance and for an instructional improvement grant from the Office of Educational Development at the University of California, Berkeley.

Usha R. Jain
Berkeley
March 1995

1. THE DEVANAGARI SCRIPT

Hindi is written in the Devanagari script (देवनागरी लिपि), which is also used for Sanskrit, Nepali, and Marathi and is closely related to many other writing systems of India (e.g., Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, etc.). The Devanagari script is relatively easy to learn because it represents the sounds of Hindi with remarkable consistency, enabling the student to accurately pronounce most Hindi words written in it.

There are thirty-three consonants and eleven vowels in the Devanagari script, which is written from left to right. Each letter consists of a basic form topped by a horizontal line. Since the study of phonetics was very advanced in ancient India, the Devanagari alphabet is systematically arranged on a scientific basis. The vowels come first, and the consonants are arranged according to their place and manner of articulation in the mouth.

Vowels

There are eleven vowels in Hindi, ten of which have two distinct forms: an independent form and a dependent (*maatraa*) form. The independent form represents the vowel when it occurs alone, at the beginning of words, or after other vowel symbols. The dependent (*maatraa*) form represents the vowel following consonants.

Vowels in their independent forms:

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ए ऐ ओ औ

The following English words give the approximate equivalent of the vowel sounds, although the best method for learning correct pronunciation is to learn from a teacher or from a native speaker.

Pronunciation of the vowels:

अ	as in English "cup," "again," "but."
आ	as in English "father," "palm," "far."
इ	as in English "in," "kin," "hit."
ई	as in English "meat," "cheap," "seat."
उ	as in English "put," "pull."
ऊ	as in English "shoot," "cool."
ऋ	as in English "rip," "grip," "ripple." (Occurs only in words that are directly borrowed from Sanskrit.)
ए	as in English "pay," "late."
ऐ	as in English "bat," "sat," "rat." (But speakers of Eastern Hindi dialect pronounce it as in English "kite," "dive.")
ओ	as in English "go," "coat."
औ	as in English "caught," "saw," "bought." (But speakers of Eastern Hindi dialect pronounce it as in English "house," "mouse," "cow.")

Vowels in their dependent (*maatras*) forms: When a vowel occurs after a consonant, then it is written in its *maatras* form, which is added to that consonant. *Maatras* forms occur only when vowels follow consonants and are never used at the beginning of a word or after another vowel symbol.

The first vowel, अ, has no special *maatras* form but is part of every consonant sound and is assumed present unless the consonant is followed by the *maatras* form of a vowel other than an अ.

In Hindi (unlike Sanskrit) the vowel अ is not pronounced at the end of a word unless the word is a single-letter word.

In the following chart vowels are given in their independent and *maatras* forms. The consonant स (*sa*) is used to demonstrate the *maatras* forms when added to a consonant.

Independent Form	<i>Maatras</i> form	With the consonant स
अ	none	स
आ	ा	सा

इ	ि	सि
ई	ी	सी
उ	ु	सु
ऊ	ू	सू
ऋ	ॠ	सृ
ए	ै	से
ऐ	ॡ	सै
ओ	ॢ	सो
औ	ॣ	सौ

Nasalization of vowels: With the exception of ऋ, all vowels in Hindi may be nasalized. The nasalization of vowels is indicated by placing either “ँ” or “ं” above the vowel symbol. The symbol “ँ” is called चंद्रबिंदु (*candrabindu* - “moon and dot”) and is used when no part of the vowel symbol extends above the top horizontal line. The symbol “ं” is called बिंदु (*bindu* - “dot”) and is used when part or all of the vowel symbol appears above the top horizontal line, e.g.,

अँ अं इँ इं उँ उं एँ ऐं ओं औं
 सँ सॉ सिं सीं सुँ सूँ सेँ सैँ सोँ सौँ

The modern tendency is to use the *bindu*, i.e., the plain dot, in all situations, especially in printed materials. Some typewriters have only the plain dot.

Consonants

As mentioned before, most of the consonants in the Devanagari script are arranged in a systematic pattern according to their place and manner of articulation. Out of thirty-three consonants, twenty-five are arranged in the following five series, based on their place of articulation in the mouth. Each of these series contains five consonants.

1. **Velar**: Velar consonants are pronounced with the back of the tongue touching the velum (i.e., soft palate).
2. **Palatal**: Palatal consonants are pronounced with the tongue touching the hard palate.
3. **Retroflex**: Retroflex consonants are pronounced with the tongue straight up, the tip of the tongue curling slightly backwards and touching the front portion of the hard palate.
4. **Dental**: Dental consonants are pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the back of the upper front teeth.
5. **Labial**: Labial consonants are pronounced with the lips.

Based on the manner of their articulation, the consonants in the above five series can be further classified as unvoiced or voiced, unaspirated or aspirated, and nasal.

Unvoiced: Unvoiced consonants are pronounced without vibration of the vocal cords, as in "pass," "fan," "Sue," "pack."

Voiced: Voiced consonants are pronounced with vibration of the vocal cords, as in "zoo," "dig," "good."

Unaspirated: Unaspirated consonants are pronounced without any breath of air following the consonant. In English the only position in which stops (i.e., those consonants formed by completely blocking the breath at one of

the points of articulation) are pronounced without aspiration is after "s" in words such as "spin," "stop," and "sketch." Compare your pronunciation of these words with "pin," "top," and "catch" to see if you can recognize the presence or absence of aspiration. This is an absolutely critical distinction in Hindi. You must be able to recognize and control aspiration after stop consonants since many words are distinguished only by the presence or absence of aspiration.

Aspirated: Aspirated consonants are pronounced with a strong breath of air following the consonant. In English all stop consonants, such as p, t, and k, are aspirated before a stressed vowel and in final position, as in "pat," "two," "cake."

Nasal: Nasal consonants are pronounced with some of the air coming through the nose.

Among the remaining eight consonants, there are four semivowels, three sibilants, and one glottal sound, which is similar to the English "h" sound.

All the consonants are given below with their approximate English equivalents in pronunciation. Keep in mind that all the consonants are pronounced with the **अ** sound.

Velar Consonants:

- क** is pronounced as in English "sgold," "skin."
- ख** is pronounced as **क** but with strong aspiration.
- ग** is pronounced as in English "gate," "good," "beg."
- घ** is pronounced as **ग** but with strong aspiration.
- ङ** is pronounced as in English "swing," "sing," "junk."

Palatal Consonants:

- च** is pronounced as in English "check," "cheek."
- छ** is pronounced as **च** but with strong aspiration.
- ज** is pronounced as in English "joy," "judge."
- झ** is pronounced as **ज** but with strong aspiration.
- ञ** is pronounced as in English "punch."

Retroflex Consonants:

ट is similar to English "t" but is pronounced with the tongue in retroflex position.

ठ is pronounced as ट but with strong aspiration.

ड is similar to English "d" but is pronounced with the tongue in retroflex position.

ढ is pronounced as ड but with strong aspiration.

ण is similar to English "n" but is pronounced with the tongue in retroflex position.

Hindi also uses two tongue-flap sounds that are not found in Sanskrit:

ड़ is pronounced by flapping the tongue from the retroflex position (without touching the top of the mouth) forward up to the tooth ridge.

ढ़ is similar to ढ but is pronounced with aspiration.

Dental Consonants:

त is similar to English "t" but is pronounced with the tongue in dental position.

थ is pronounced as त but with strong aspiration.

द is similar to English "d" but is pronounced with the tongue in dental position.

ध is pronounced as द but with strong aspiration.

न is pronounced as in English "name" but with the tongue in dental position.

Labial Consonants:

प is pronounced as in English "spoon," "spot."

फ is pronounced as प but with strong aspiration.

ब is pronounced as in English "ball," "bin."

भ is pronounced as ब but with strong aspiration.

म is pronounced as in English "mother," "mail."

Semivowels:

य is pronounced as in English "yell," "yam."

र is pronounced as in English "thrill," "three," "drain."

ल is pronounced as in English "leave," "leaf," "lip."

व is pronounced as in English "voice," "win." व is an intermediate sound between English "v" and "w."

Sibilants:

श is pronounced as in English "cash," "shame."

ष is pronounced as श but with tongue in retroflex position.

स is pronounced as in English "song," "sum."

Glottal:

ह is pronounced as in English "head," "house" but with vibration of the vocal cords.

Note:

(1) The two nasal consonants ङ and ञ never appear independently but occur only as part of a conjunct consonant (ङ before a velar consonant and ञ before a palatal consonant).

(2) The Devanagari script has no equivalent of English "t" and "d," which are pronounced with the tip of the tongue on the alveolar ridge behind the top teeth. Although this place of articulation is between Devanagari retroflex and dental "t" and "d," Hindi speakers use the retroflex "t" and "d" for these sounds when they occur in English loan words.

It is extremely important to practice making the distinction between dental stops, त, थ, द, ध, and the corresponding retroflex stops, ट, ठ, ड, ढ. Since the English "t" and "d" sounds are much nearer the Hindi retroflex series, using the English pronunciation will sound to Hindi speakers like their retroflex stops. It is therefore essential for the students of Hindi to concentrate on learning to make and hear the Hindi dental stops, त, थ, द, ध, by placing the tip of the tongue far forward on the upper front teeth.

(3) Hindi speakers do not make a distinction between English "v" and "w" sounds. Thus "व" is sometimes pronounced as English "v" and sometimes as "w."

(4) In modern Hindi ष and ष are pronounced in the same manner. The use of ष is limited to words borrowed from Sanskrit.

(5) The symbol “ : ” is called विसर्ग (*visarga*) and is pronounced in a manner similar to ह्. It occurs in the final and medial positions of a few words borrowed from Sanskrit.

(6) The vowels उ and ऊ take special forms when used as *maatras* with the consonant “र”: र + उ = रु and र + ऊ = रू.

(7) Devanagari has no capital letters.

Borrowed Sounds

There are five sounds used in modern Hindi that had no symbols in the Devanagari script. These sounds were incorporated by placing a dot under the symbols used for the phonetically related sounds. These symbols are used in Hindi to reproduce Persian, Arabic, or English sounds.

क़ is similar to क but is produced further back in the mouth.

ख़ is a velar fricative sound similar to German “Bach.”

ग़ is also a fricative sound similar to ख़ but pronounced with vibration of the vocal cords.

ज़ is identical to “z” in English as in “zeal.”

फ़ is identical to “f” in English as in “fail,” “fall.”

Note:

(1) Many Hindi speakers find क़ and ग़ difficult to pronounce and substitute क and ग respectively for them.

(2) The special vowel sound in English loan words, e.g., ऑफिस (*office*), कॉलेज (*college*), is often transcribed into Hindi with औ. The modern tendency is, however, to drop “~,” e.g., ऑफिस.

Hindi Consonants

	Stops				Nasals
	Unvoiced		Voiced		
	<u>unaspirated</u>	<u>aspirated</u>	<u>unaspirated</u>	<u>aspirated</u>	
<i>Velar</i>	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
<i>Palatal</i>	च	छ	ज	झ / ञ	ञ
<i>Retroflex</i>	ट	ठ	ड ढ	ड ढ	ण / ण
<i>Dental</i>	त	थ	द	ध	न
<i>Labial</i>	प	फ	ब	भ	म
<i>Semivowels</i>		य र ल व			
<i>Sibilants</i>		श ष स			
<i>Glottal</i>		ह			
<i>Borrowed sounds</i>		क् ख् ग् ज् फ्			

Conjunct Consonants

Since a basic consonant symbol represents that consonant plus the vowel अ, Devanagari script uses the following two methods to suppress the अ vowel inherent in a basic consonant symbol:

1. The sign " ̣ " -- called a **हलन्त (halant)** -- may be written under a consonant to indicate that the vowel अ is not present, e.g., स्, ट्, म्.

2. The more commonly used method to show the absence of the vowel अ after a consonant, however, is to join it to the following consonant. Such combinations are called conjunct consonants. In a conjunct consonant the two consonants may be joined either horizontally or vertically.

Horizontal conjuncts: Horizontal conjuncts are used when the first member of a conjunct (i.e., the vowel-less consonant) ends in a vertical line (e.g., च, ज, स, etc.). This vertical line is removed and the rest of the symbol is joined to the second member, e.g.,

च् + छ = च्छ अच्छा
स् + त = स्त नमस्ते
म् + ब = म्ब बम्बई

न् + द = न्द हिन्दी
त् + य = त्य त्याग
ल् + ल = ल्ल दिल्ली

Note that क, फ and भ do not end in a vertical line but the curve on the right is shortened, e.g.,

क् + य = क्य क्या

फ् + त = फ्त मुफ्त

Vertical conjuncts: Consonants that do not end in a vertical line often join the following consonant vertically. In a vertical conjunct it is the first member (i.e., the vowel-less consonant) that is written on top of the second consonant, e.g.,

ट् + ठ = ठ्ठ चिट्ठी (चिट्ठी)

ट् + ट = ट्ट पट्टा (पट्टा)

Because of typographical difficulties, vertical conjuncts are often replaced by a हलन्त (*halant*) in modern Hindi, as seen above.

Special conjuncts: The following conjuncts need special attention:

1. Conjuncts with nasal consonants:

Nasal consonants as the first member of the conjunct may be written either as regular conjuncts or as an अनुस्वार (i.e., a dot written above the horizontal line at the right side of the preceding consonant or vowel), e.g.,

ङ् + ग = ङ्ग	अङ्ग / अंग
ञ् + ज = ज्ञ	पञ्चा / पंजा
ण् + ड = ण्ड	अण्डा / अंढा
न् + त = न्त	सन्तरा / संतरा
म् + ब = म्ब	अम्बर / अंबर

Note that nasal consonants as the first member in a conjunct are followed by the consonants of the same series (e.g., velar, palatal, retroflex, dental, or labial).

2. Conjuncts with र्:

(a) The consonant र् as the first member of a conjunct has the shape of a small hook, which is written above and to the right of the following consonant. This hook should not be confused with the top part of the independent vowel symbol ई. If the following consonant is followed by a vowel symbol (i.e., *maatraa*), then the र् is written above and to the right of that vowel symbol, e.g.,

र् + म = मर्	धर्म	र् + द = दर्	उर्दू
र् + ट + ई = टर् ई	पार्टी	र् + म + आ = मर्	शर्मा

(b) The consonant र् as the second member of the conjunct is indicated by a slanted line “/” placed on the vertical line of the preceding consonant near the bottom, e.g.,

ग + र = ग्र	ग्राम	क् + र = क्र	शुक्रिया
प् + र = प्र	प्रेम	म् + र = म्र	उम्र

The four consonants ट, ठ, ड, ढ, which do not have a vertical line, indicate the following र् by the symbol “ॡ” written under the preceding consonant, e.g.,

ट + र = टॡ	राष्ट्र	ड + र = डॡ	ड्रामा
------------	---------	------------	--------

3. Other conjunct consonants that occur mostly in words borrowed from Sanskrit are:

क् + त = क्त /	भक्त / भक्त
क् + ष = क्ष	कक्षा
ज् + ञ् = ज्ञ	ज्ञान
त् + त = त्त	उत्तर / उत्तर
त् + र = त्र	छात्र
द् + द = द्द	गद्दी
द् + ध = द्ध	बुद्धि
द् + य = द्य	विद्या
द् + ब = द्ब	विद्वान्
श् + र = श्र	श्रीमती
ह् + म = ह्म	बाह्मण

Note:

(1) ज्ञ is pronounced in Hindi as ग्य (*gya*).

(2) When a consonant is doubled in a conjunct (as in पत्ता, कच्चा, लज्जा, etc.), the consonant sound is held longer.

(3) Conjunct consonants are treated as a unit in terms of the placement of the vowel *maatras*, e.g., शक्ति.

Punctuation

The only Devanagari punctuation sign is the विराम (*viraam*), which represents a full stop. A *viraam* is written as a straight vertical line at the end of a sentence. Other punctuation marks, such as a question mark, comma, colon, etc., are the same as in English. In Hindi a question mark is required when a sentence is a question but there is no specific question word in it. When there is a question word in a sentence, then either a *viraam* or a question mark can be used.

Devanagari numerals: The numerals used in Hindi are:

० १ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९

Dictionary order of the Devanagari alphabet: The alphabetical order of words in a dictionary is determined by these rules:

1. The vowels precede the consonants, starting with अ and ending with झी.
2. A nasalized vowel occurs before its oral (non-nasalized) counterpart, e.g., ऐ, ए, औ, आ, ई, इ, and so on.
3. Consonants follow the vowels, starting with क and proceeding across each row, ending with ह.
4. Subscript dots are ignored for the purpose of alphabetization, and therefore क and क़, ख and ख़, ग and ग़, ज and ज़, ढ and ढ़, ढ and ढ़, फ and फ़ are treated as the same.
5. Non-conjunct forms of a consonant come before its conjunct forms.

The Complete Devanagari Alphabet

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ए ऐ ओ औ

क (क़) ख (ख़) ग (ग़) घ ङ

च छ ज (ज़) झ ञ

ट ठ ड (ड़) ढ ण

त थ द ध न

प फ (फ़) ब भ म

य र ल व

श ष स

ह

Exercises

Vowels

1. Read aloud

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. ओ | 2. उ | 3. आ | 4. ई | 5. अ | 6. औ |
| 7. ऋ | 8. ए | 9. ऊ | 10. इ | 11. ऐ | |

2. Read aloud

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| 1. सा | 2. सौ | 3. सि | 4. सु | 5. सु | 6. स |
| 7. से | 8. सी | 9. सो | 10. सू | 11. सै | |

3. Read aloud

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. आस | 2. ओस | 3. सोओ | 4. ऐसा |
| 5. सासू | 6. ईसा | 7. सिसी | 8. ऋसि |
| 9. उसी | 10. सोई | 11. सुआ | 12. सिए |
| 13. ऐसे | 14. ईसाई | 15. सौ | 16. आसू |

4. Rewrite the following vowels in the correct order

ई, आ, ए, उ, अ, ओ, ऐ, इ, औ, ऋ, ऊ

Nasalized vowels

5. Read aloud

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. सौंस | 2. औसू | 3. ईस | 4. औंस | 5. सीं |
| 6. सैं | 7. ऋंस | 8. सूआ | 9. सीं | 10. सिओ |

Consonants (velar and palatal)**6. Read aloud**

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. कासी | 2. गाओ | 3. कुछ | 4. जागो |
| 5. सूझ | 6. सोचो | 7. खास | 8. कँधा |
| 9. घुस | 10. गूँगा | 11. घास | 12. चूँच |
| 13. जूस | 14. झाग | 15. छुओ | 16. सखी |

7. Read aloud in pairs

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| 1. गज | गाज | 2. चेख | चैख | 3. गास | घास |
| 4. चौक | छौक | 5. चिक | चीक | 6. चोक | चौक |
| 7. चक | छक | 8. चुक | चूक | 9. काक | खाक |
| 10. जाग | झाग | | | | |

8. Write

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. च + ई + ख = | 2. क + ओ + ई = | 3. ग + ऐ + स = |
| 4. छ + उ + ओ = | 5. च + आ + च + ई = | 6. ज + आ + ग + ओ = |
| 7. ख + आ + ओ = | 8. घ + इ + स = | 9. ज + ओ + ग + ई = |
| 10. झ + ऊ + क = | | |

All consonants**9. Read aloud**

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. काठ | 2. तुम | 3. बाण | 4. फटा |
| 5. यहाँ | 6. धूप | 7. साथी | 8. बकील |
| 9. गाना | 10. ढाल | 11. हाथी | 12. रात |
| 13. बाजा | 14. डोम | 15. दूर | 16. भागो |
| 17. थाली | 18. ऋषि | 19. टटा | 20. पीला |
| 21. शाम | 22. मौसी | 23. नौकर | 24. भाषा |

10. Write all the Devanagari alphabet

11. Write

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. म + इ + ठ + आ + ई = | 2. त + ओ + त + आ = |
| 3. ब + आ + र + इ + श = | 4. ह + ब + आ + ई = |
| 5. प + र + द + ए + स + ई = | 6. य + द + इ = |
| 7. घ + न + उ + ष = | 8. ब + इ + द + ए + श + ई = |
| 9. ट + ऊ + ट + आ = | 10. ड + ओ + र = |
| 11. ड + ल + इ + य + आ = | 12. ग + ण + इ + त = |
| 13. त + ऐ + य + आ + र = | 14. भ + आ + र + ई = |

Additional sounds

12. Read aloud

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. खरीदना | 2. गम | 3. पेड़ | 4. खराब |
| 5. कीमत | 6. ज़ोर | 7. फ़ालसा | 8. बाज़ार |
| 9. साड़ी | 10. दाढ़ी | 11. क़ौम | 12. बूढ़ा |
| 13. मेज़ | 14. साफ़ | 15. ग़ज़ब | 16. खुशी |

13. Read aloud in pairs

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------|----------|------|---------|-----|
| 1. कान | खान | 2. चाम | छाम | 3. ताल | थाल |
| 4. टाक | ठाक | 5. पास | फास | 6. गाग | धाग |
| 7. जाल | झाल | 8. दूम | धूम | 9. डोल | डोल |
| 10. बात | भात | 11. काम | गाम | 12. चाम | जाम |
| 13. टोल | डोल | 14. तार | दार | 15. पास | बास |
| 16. खुल | घुल | 17. छक | झक | 18. ठोस | डोस |
| 19. धागा | धागा | 20. फार | भार | 21. पीन | तीन |
| 22. बाद | दाद | 23. माता | नाता | 24. फल | थल |
| 25. तम | टम | 26. थप | ठप | 27. दाग | डाग |
| 28. धक | ढक | 29. बान | बाण | 30. तौस | चौस |
| 31. देल | जेल | 32. थैप | छैप | 33. धूम | झूम |
| 34. टाल | चाल | 35. डाग | जाग | 36. ठन | छन |

37. डोल झोल	38. चल कल	39. जल गल
40. लाना राना	41. लाज राज	42. लात रात
43. याद साद	44. यम धम	

Conjuncts (horizontal)

14. Read aloud

1. प्यार	2. ध्यान	3. सत्य	4. शब्द
5. क्यारी	6. मुफ्त	7. सस्ता	8. सन्तोष
9. अच्छा	10. हिन्दी	11. श्लोक	12. व्याख्यान
13. व्यापार	14. उष्मा	15. उल्लास	16. अभ्यास

Conjuncts (vertical and nasal)

15. Read aloud

1. चिट्ठी / चिट्ठी	2. पंकज / पंकज	3. खट्टा / खट्टा
4. अंजीर / अंजीर	5. आनंद / आनन्द	6. मुट्ठी / मुट्ठी
7. अंदर / अन्दर	8. कट्टर / कट्टर	9. लड्डू / लड्डू
10. ठंडा / ठण्डा	11. हड्डी / हड्डी	12. अंबा / अम्बा

Conjuncts with र

16. Read aloud

1. क्रिया	2. चन्द्रा	3. खर्चा	4. शर्मिला
5. मूर्ति	6. प्रेमिका	7. राष्ट्रीय	8. ड्रीम
9. ट्राली	10. पर्दा	11. ग्राम	12. निर्मल

Special conjuncts

17. Read aloud

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. छात्र | 2. वक्त | 3. गद्य | 4. पत्रिका |
| 5. मोक्ष | 6. शुद्ध | 7. श्रमिक | 8. कुत्ता |
| 9. ब्राह्मण | 10. शिक्षक | 11. ज्ञानी | 12. द्वारिका |

2. NOUNS

Hindi nouns can be divided into two categories, based on their gender: masculine and feminine. As in French or Spanish, there is no neuter gender in Hindi. Students should pay special attention to the gender of all nouns they learn. The grammatical gender of nouns (masculine vs. feminine) referring to animate beings is, generally, the same as the sex (male vs. female) of those beings. But for inanimate objects, there are only a few rough guidelines. In most cases, it is necessary to memorize the grammatical gender of each noun as it is encountered.

A. MASCULE NOUNS

Masculine nouns can be divided into two categories. Nouns of the first type are called marked masculine nouns and the second type, unmarked masculine nouns.

Marked masculine nouns: Marked masculine nouns end in the vowel आ, e.g., कमरा *room*, लड़का *boy*, तोता *parrot*, केला *banana*, जूता *shoe*, बेटा *son*.

To form the plural of marked masculine nouns, the ending आ is changed to ए. Examples:

एक लड़का	one boy	->	दो लड़के	two boys
एक बेटा	one son	->	दो बेटे	two sons
एक कमरा	one room	->	दो कमरे	two rooms

Unmarked masculine nouns: All masculine nouns that end in a consonant or a vowel other than आ are in this category, e.g., घर *home*, कागज़ *paper*, फल *fruit*, शहर *city*, जानवर *animal*, आदमी *man*.

Unmarked masculine nouns have the same form in singular and plural. Examples:

एक शहर	one city	->	तीन शहर	three cities
एक घर	one home	->	तीन घर	three homes
एक आदमी	one man	->	तीन आदमी	three men

Note:

(1) A small number of masculine nouns that end in the vowel भा do not change to ए in the plural, that is, the singular and plural forms are identical, e.g., राजा *king*, देवता *god*, पिता *father*, चाचा *paternal uncle*, दादा *grandfather*, मामा *maternal uncle*. These are, mostly, kinship terms or nouns of relationship. Examples:

एक पिता	<i>one father</i>	->	तीन पिता	<i>three fathers</i>
एक चाचा	<i>one uncle</i>	->	तीन चाचा	<i>three uncles</i>

(2) A very few masculine nouns that end in the nasalized vowel भाँ carry the nasalization over to the plural form, changing to ऐँ. Example:

एक कुआँ	<i>one well</i>	->	चार कुऐँ	<i>four wells</i>
---------	-----------------	----	----------	-------------------

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

room

कमरा

पैसा

जूता

केला

संतरा

पपीता

स्वया

लड़का

दरवाजा

कपड़ा

मोड़ा

rooms

कमरे

2. Transformation drill

There is a boy.

एक लड़का है ।

एक पैसा है ।

एक जूता है ।

एक केला है ।

एक संतरा है ।

एक पपीता है ।

एक स्म्या है ।

एक कमरा है ।

एक दरवाज़ा है ।

There are two boys.

दो लड़के हैं ।

3. Substitution drill

Please give one banana.

एक केला दीजिये ।

one rupee

two shoes

an orange

three papayas

four bananas

two (pieces of) clothing

four socks

4. Transformation drill

There is a pen.

एक कलम है ।

एक स्कूल है ।

एक घर है ।

एक छात्र है ।

एक शिक्षक है ।

एक कागज़ है ।

एक विदेशी है ।

There are four pens.

चार कलम हैं ।

एक सेब है ।
एक बाज़ार है ।
एक फल है ।
एक बेर है ।
एक आम है ।
एक शहर है ।

5. Substitution drill

There are some boys here.

यहाँ कुछ लड़के हैं ।

papers
papayas
students
shoes
apples
customers
bananas
mangoes
oranges
fruits

6. Translation exercise

1. Please give two bananas.
2. There are some men here.
3. Please take three oranges.
4. There are five students.
5. Please take four fruits.
6. Please give some clothes.
7. There are two teachers.
8. There are four rupees.
9. Please give three papers.
10. There is a market.

B. FEMININE NOUNS

Like masculine nouns, feminine nouns can also be divided into two categories: marked and unmarked.

Marked feminine nouns: Marked feminine nouns end in the vowel ई, e.g., कुरसी *chair*, लड़की *girl*, गाड़ी *vehicle, car, train*, साड़ी *sari*, मिठाई *sweet*.

To make a marked feminine noun plural, the ending ई is changed to इयाँ. Examples:

एक मिठाई	one sweet	->	पाँच मिठाइयाँ	five sweets
एक लड़की	one girl	->	बहुत लड़कियाँ	many girls
एक साड़ी	one sari	->	कुछ साड़ियाँ	some saris

Note the spellings: If the noun ends in the vowel ई in independent form, then it is shortened to इ and याँ is added. If the noun ends in a consonant with ई *maatraa*, then the *maatraa* is shortened before adding the याँ ending.

Unmarked feminine nouns: All feminine nouns that end in a consonant or a vowel other than ई are in this category, e.g., किताब *book*, मेज़ *table*, औरत *woman*, भाषा *language*, माता *mother*.

To form the plural, एँ is added to unmarked feminine nouns. Examples:

एक किताब	one book	->	चार किताबें	four books
एक औरत	one woman	->	कुछ औरतें	some women
एक भाषा	one language	->	तीन भाषाएँ	three languages
एक माता	one mother	->	तीन माताएँ	three mothers

Note the spellings: If the noun ends in the *maatraa* form of a vowel, then एँ is added in independent form. If the noun ends in a consonant, then, एँ takes its *maatraa* form.

Note:

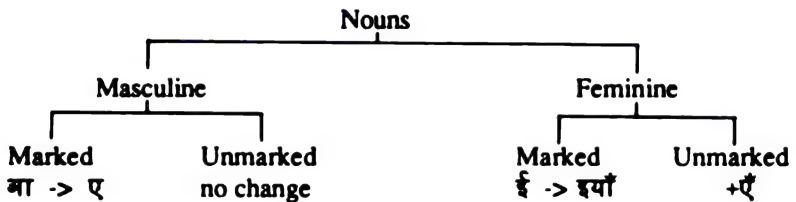
(1) A small number of feminine nouns ending in ई and इया instead of ई have plural forms similar to marked feminine nouns. Examples:

चिड़िया	bird	->	चिड़ियाँ	birds
शक्ति	power	->	शक्तियाँ	powers
बुढ़िया	old woman	->	बुढ़ियाँ	old women

(2) If a feminine noun ends in ऊ, ऊ is shortened to उ before adding the suffix ऐँ to make it plural. Examples:

झाड़ू	broom	->	झाड़ुँ	brooms
तराजू	(weighing) balance	->	तराजुँ	balances
बहु	bride	->	बहुँ	brides

SUMMARY



Note:

(1) If the same noun can be used for both males and females, it is declined as a masculine noun in the plural. For example, गाहक customer, विदेशी foreigner, छात्र student, शिक्षक teacher can be used for a male or female. In their plural forms, they are declined as masculine nouns.
Examples: a frere tda vai pr male

एक विदेशी	one foreigner	->	सब विदेशी	all foreigners
एक गाहक	one customer	->	कुछ गाहक	some customers

एक शिक्षक	one teacher	->	चार शिक्षक	four teachers
एक छात्र	one student	->	सब छात्र	all students

(2) There are only a few guidelines for determining the gender of inanimate objects in Hindi. For example, although nouns ending in आ are generally masculine nouns, there are feminine nouns ending in the vowel आ, e.g., भाषा *language*, सभ्यता *civilization*, परीक्षा *examination*.

Similarly, although nouns ending in ई are very often feminine nouns, there are some examples of masculine nouns ending in ई, e.g., आदमी *man*, धोबी *washerman*, पानी *water*.

(3) There are no definite or indefinite articles in Hindi, like the English "a," "an," or "the." Thus, the noun विदेशी may mean a foreigner or the foreigner, depending on the context.

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

girl	girls
लड़की	लड़कियाँ
कुरसी	
मिठाई	
रोटी	
बेटी	
कहानी	
साड़ी	
टोपी	

2. Transformation drill

There is a sari.

एक साड़ी है ।

एक संतरा है ।

एक रोटी है ।

एक कहानी है ।

एक केला है ।

एक साड़ी है ।

एक पपीता है ।

एक फल है ।

एक कुर्सी है ।

एक जूता है ।

एक मिठाई है ।

एक टोपी है ।

एक सेब है ।

एक लड़की है ।

There are some saris.

कुछ साड़ियाँ हैं ।

3. Substitution drill

Please take these breads.

ये रोटियाँ लीजिये ।

oranges

sweets

apples

bananas

chairs

mangoes

papayas

papers

fruits

saris

4. Transformation drill

woman

औरत

किताब

दुकान

पेंसिल

मेज़

चीज़

कमीज़

बहन

बात

माता

चप्पल

women

औरतें

5. Substitution drill

There are many chairs here.

यहाँ बहुत कुरसियाँ हैं ।

women

sweets

shops

papers

pencils

girls

bread

apples

tables

saris

fruits

books

6. Translation exercise

1. There are some boys and girls here.
2. There are five pencils.
3. Please give two notebooks and four pens.
4. Please take these chairs.
5. There are two tables here.
6. Please give some sweets.
7. Please eat these fruits.
8. Please give those books.
9. There are some shops here.
10. Please give two shirts and four socks.

3. ADJECTIVES

In Hindi, adjectives, like nouns, can be divided into two categories: marked and unmarked.

Marked adjectives: Marked adjectives have an आ ending in their masculine singular form, e.g., अच्छा *good*, छोटा *small*, बुरा *bad*, लम्बा *tall*, मीठा *sweet*, सस्ता *cheap*, बड़ा *big*. Marked adjectives agree in number and gender with the nouns they modify and have three forms, depending on their agreement. They have an आ ending when modifying a masculine singular noun, an ए ending when modifying a masculine plural noun, and an ई ending when modifying a feminine noun — singular or plural. Examples:

अच्छा लड़का	good boy
अच्छे लड़के	good boys
अच्छी लड़की	good girl
अच्छी लड़कियाँ	good girls

Note that, for feminine agreement, there is no distinction between singular and plural adjectival forms.

Unmarked adjectives: Unmarked adjectives have a consonant or vowel ending other than an आ in their masculine singular form, e.g., खराब *bad*, सुन्दर *beautiful*, लाल *red*, बहुत *many, much*, भारी *heavy*, मुश्किल *difficult*, मजेदार *enjoyable*, साफ़ *clean*, दिलचस्प *interesting*, काफी *enough*. Unmarked adjectives do not change to agree with the noun they modify. Thus, unmarked adjectives have only one form. Examples:

सुन्दर लड़का	beautiful boy	खराब केला	bad banana
सुन्दर लड़के	beautiful boys	खराब केले	bad bananas
सुन्दर लड़की	beautiful girl	खराब मिठाई	bad sweet
सुन्दर लड़कियाँ	beautiful girls	खराब मिठाइयाँ	bad sweets

Word order: The word order of nouns and adjectives is the same in Hindi as in English. Generally, an adjective precedes the noun it modifies. When an adjective is used as a predicate adjective, it comes after the noun it modifies and before the verb. In both cases, adjectives agree in number and gender with the noun they refer to. Examples:

छोटी लड़की वहाँ है।
क्या ये ताज़े संतरे हैं?

The small/young girl is there.
Are these fresh oranges?

वह लड़की छोटी है।
ये संतरे ताज़े हैं।

That girl is small/young.
These oranges are fresh.

Note:

(1) In dictionaries, adjectives appear in their masculine singular form.

(2) Several adjectives can be used together to modify a single noun.

Example:

बे दो सुन्दर लाल हिन्दुस्तानी साड़ियाँ दीजिये।

Please give (me) those two beautiful red Indian saris.

(3) When used to modify two or more inanimate things of different genders, an adjective agrees with the noun closest to it. Examples:

ये ताज़ी मिठाइयाँ और फल लीजिये।

Please take these fresh sweets and fruits.

बे साड़ियाँ और जूते सस्ते हैं।

Those saris and shoes are cheap.

(4) When used to modify two or more people of different gender, an adjective takes the masculine plural form. Example:

ये सब लड़के और लड़कियाँ अच्छे हैं।

All these boys and girls are good.

(5) A very few adjectives, although ending in the vowel आ, do not change to agree with the noun they modify. Examples:

बढ़िया खाना	excellent food	ज्यादा दूध	too much milk
बढ़िया कपड़े	excellent clothes	ज्यादा केले	too many bananas
बढ़िया साड़ी	excellent sari	ज्यादा चाय	too much tea
बढ़िया मिठाइयों	excellent sweets	ज्यादा मिठाइयों	too many sweets

(6) Some adjectives are formed by adding the suffix ई to certain nouns (especially relating to place names). Examples:

बनारस	Banaras	->	बनारसी	of/from Banaras
हिन्दुस्तान	Hindustan	->	हिन्दुस्तानी	of/from Hindustan
पाकिस्तान	Pakistan	->	पाकिस्तानी	of/from Pakistan

These adjectives are unmarked and do not change to agree with the noun they modify. Examples:

बनारसी कपड़ा	cloth from Banaras
बनारसी कपड़े	clothes from Banaras
बनारसी साड़ी	sari from Banaras
बनारसी साड़ियाँ	saris from Banaras

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

This orange is good.

यह संतरा अच्छा है।

यह मिठाई अच्छी है।

यह छात्र अच्छा है।

यह पपीता अच्छा है।

यह पेंसिल अच्छी है।

These oranges are good.

ये संतरे अच्छे हैं।

यह बेर अच्छा है ।
यह फल अच्छा है ।
यह साड़ी अच्छी है ।
यह किताब अच्छी है ।
यह लड़का अच्छा है ।
यह क्लास अच्छी है ।

2. Substitution drill

These fruits are good.

ये फल अच्छे हैं ।

ताज़े

मीठे

बड़े

छोटे

सस्ते

महँगे

खराब

पक्के

काफ़ी

कच्चे

अच्छे और मीठे

3. Substitution drill

How are these fruits?

ये फल कैसे हैं ?

book

sweet

students

books

oranges

sweets

teacher
shop
class
mangoes
saris

4. Chain drill

Q: How is this student?
यह छात्र कैसा है ?

A: He is good.
बढ़ा है ।

Q: How are these books?
ये किताबें कैसी हैं ?

A: They are expensive.
महँगी हैं ।

5. Substitution drill

These sweets are cheap.
ये मिठाइयाँ सस्ती हैं ।

expensive
fresh
sweet
big
good
small
bad
cheap
good and fresh
enough

6. Substitution drill

Please take this sari. It's very good.

यह साड़ी लीजिये, बहुत अच्छी है।

this pretty sari

these sweet oranges

these cheap bananas

these fresh sweets

this small book

this big chair

these sweet mangoes

these small fruits

these shoes

these pretty shirts

7. Individual conversational response drill

(Answer the following questions with appropriate adjectives.)

How is this book?

It's big.

यह किताब कैसी है ?

बड़ी है।

ये छात्र कैसे हैं ?

यह क्लास कैसी है ?

यह मेज़ कैसी है ?

ये फल कैसे हैं ?

ये कुर्सियाँ कैसी हैं ?

ये साड़ियाँ कैसी हैं ?

ये जूते कैसे हैं ?

यह यूनिवर्सिटी कैसी है ?

ये मिठाइयाँ कैसी हैं ?

ये कमीज़ें कैसी हैं ?

यह कहानी कैसी है ?

ये चीज़ें कैसी हैं ?

ये दुकानें कैसी हैं ?

यह देश कैसा है ?

8. Chain drill

Q: What is this?
यह क्या है ?

A: This is a table.
यह मेज़ है ।

Q: How is it? (i.e., What's it like?)
कैसी है ?

A: It's big.
बड़ी है ।

9. Transformation drill

India	Indian
हिन्दुस्तान	हिन्दुस्तानी
जयपुर	
बंगाल	
मद्रास	
गुजरात	
बनारस	
पाकिस्तान	

10. Transformation drill

These shoes are from India.
ये जूते हिन्दुस्तान से हैं ।
ये जूते पाकिस्तान से हैं ।
ये जूते मद्रास से हैं ।
ये जूते गुजरात से हैं ।
ये जूते बंगाल से हैं ।

These are Indian shoes.
ये हिन्दुस्तानी जूते हैं ।

ये जूते जापान से हैं ।
ये जूते बनारस से हैं ।
ये जूते जयपुर से हैं ।

11. Substitution drill

Please take these clothes from Pakistan.

ये पाकिस्तानी कपड़े लीजिये ।

clothes from Bengal

clothes from Banaras

clothes from Gujarat

clothes from Jaipur

clothes from India

clothes from Madras

12. Translation exercise

1. This Indian sari is pretty.
2. These students are good.
3. This university is very big.
4. These oranges are fresh and very sweet.
5. That table is expensive.
6. How are the fruits? They are very cheap.
7. Please give that pretty sari from Banaras.
8. Those sweets are cheap and good.
9. How is the class? The class is very interesting.
10. This city is big.
11. That book is very difficult.
12. Please take these shirts from Madras.

4. PRONOUNS AND THE VERB होना TO BE

The grammatical pattern of Hindi pronouns is similar to that of English pronouns:

	Singular		Plural	
1st person	I	मैं	we	हम
2nd person	you	तू	you	आप, तुम
3rd person	he, she, it	यह, वह	they	ये, वे

First person pronouns: In Hindi, the first person singular pronoun is मैं / I. The form of the verb "to be" used with मैं is हूँ am. मैं is always treated as singular and is used by both men and women.

मैं अच्छा हूँ। I (M) am good/fine.
मैं अच्छी हूँ। I (F) am good/fine.

The first person plural pronoun is हम we. It takes the plural form of the verb "to be," हैं are. Sometimes, in colloquial Hindi, हम may be used by one person (instead of मैं). This is especially true in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Whether used by one person or more, हम is always treated grammatically as plural as far as agreement is concerned.

हम अच्छे हैं। We are good/fine, or I am good/fine.

Note:

(1) Often, women, when using हम instead of मैं for themselves, use masculine plural forms. Example:

हम अच्छे हैं। I am good/fine instead of हम अच्छी हैं।

(2) Since हम can be used by one person or more than one person, in order to make the plurality clear, the word लोग people may be used with हम. Example:

हम लोग भारत से हैं।

We (people) are from India.

Second person pronouns: In contrast to English, where there is only one second person pronoun, "you," Hindi speakers use three second person pronouns, depending on the degree of closeness in the relationship and on the age and relative social position of the person being addressed in relation to the speaker.

आप हैं	<i>you are</i>	Formal and honorific
तुम हो	<i>you are</i>	Familiar and informal
तू है	<i>you are</i>	Intimate

आप: The use of आप is respectful and formal. It is used for elders, seniors, superiors, and for equals with respect. It is used to indicate rather formal relationships and is very common among educated urban people.

आप can be used to address one person or more than one person. Grammatically, आप is always treated as plural; therefore, the adjectives and verb forms used with आप are in the plural.

आप कैसे हैं?	<i>How are you?</i>	(For masc. <u>sg./pl.</u>)
आप कैसी हैं?	<i>How are you?</i>	(For fem. <u>sg./pl.</u>)

Again, लोग can be used with आप to make the plurality explicit. आप is the safest form to use when one is new to the culture and not sure of which form will be appropriate to use.

तुम: The second equivalent of the English "you" is the familiar pronoun तुम. तुम is, generally, employed with one's equals as a sign of familiarity and informality. तुम is used, mostly, with close friends and colleagues in informal situations and among family members as a sign of close

Note: English sentences using the second person pronoun "you" can be translated into Hindi in several ways, depending on the gender and familiarity or formality one wishes to convey.

<i>How are you?</i>	माप कैसे हैं ?	माप कैसी हैं ?
	तुम कैसे हो ?	तुम कैसी हो ?
	तू कैसा है ?	तू कैसी है ?

You are a good student.

माप अच्छी छात्र हैं ।	माप अच्छी छात्र हैं ।
तुम अच्छी छात्र हो ।	तुम अच्छी छात्र हो ।
तू अच्छा छात्र है ।	तू अच्छी छात्र है ।

Third person pronouns:

यह and वह: The third person singular pronouns for the English "he, she, it" are यह and वह in Hindi. यह and वह are, always, treated as singular. While English forms distinguish between genders in third person pronouns, Hindi has the same form for masculine and feminine. The form of the verb "to be" used with यह and वह is है is.

Since both यह and वह can be used for "he, she, or it," students should learn the situations where the use of यह is more appropriate and where the use of वह is more natural.

यह is used, mostly, for a person or thing that is, physically, close to the speaker. वह, on the other hand, is used for a person or thing that is not in the immediate proximity of the speaker. When the distance is not specified, वह is the more appropriate form to use.

ये and वे: The third person plural pronouns for the English "they" are ये and वे. ये is the plural form of यह, and वे is the plural form of वह. The form of the verb "to be" used with ये or वे is हैं are.

Although ये and वे are, grammatically, always plural, they can, also, be used to refer to a singular person as a sign of respect or deference. Whether used for a single person or more than one person, agreement is

always in the plural. In order to make the plurality unambiguous, one may use लोग with ये or वे.

ये लोग अमरीकन हैं।

These people are Americans.

वे लोग अमरीकन हैं।

Those people are Americans.

while

ये अमरीकन हैं। could mean:

He/She is an American. (respectful)

They are Americans.

Summary

Pronouns

The verb होना *to be*

मैं I

हूँ am

हम we

हैं are

आप you

हैं are

तुम you

हो are

तू you

है are

यह he, she, it

is

वह he, she, it

is

ये they

are

वे they

are

Handwritten note: A bracket groups 'यह', 'वह', 'ये', and 'वे' with a handwritten 'ये' to the left. An arrow points from this group to the 'are' column.

Note:

(1) In normal daily speech, both यह and ये are pronounced as ये and both वह and वे are pronounced as वो. However, in standard written Hindi, the spellings यह and वह are used for singular forms and ये and वे for plural forms. In formal speech, some people pronounce these pronouns as written.

(2) यह, ये, वह, and वे are used as personal pronouns as well as demonstrative pronouns and adjectives with the meanings "this," "these," "that," and "those" respectively.

वह अच्छा छात्र है।

He is a good student.

ये हिन्दुस्तान से हैं।

They are from India.

वह लड़का अमरीकन है।

That boy is an American.

ये लोग कौन हैं ?

Who are these people?

Although the basic pattern of Hindi pronouns is similar to that of English, there are some important differences between the two:

(a) Since Hindi uses plural forms for singular references in order to show respect, often only context shows whether a pronoun refers to one person or more than one person. In order to clarify the plural reference, लोग may be added to the pronoun, e.g., हम लोग, आप लोग, तुम लोग, ये लोग, वे लोग.

(b) The proper use of Hindi pronouns can reveal the relative age and social status of the speaker and the person spoken to or about. It can also indicate whether the relationship among the two parties is formal or informal, intimate or distant.

(c) There are three second person pronouns in Hindi while English has only one. The correct use of these three second person pronouns requires great sensitivity and understanding of the culture of the area. When choosing an appropriate second person pronoun, one has to consider several factors such as age, social status, and the degree of familiarity and intimacy one wants to convey. Also, as mentioned earlier, आप is used more among educated urban people. आप and तुम are heard more often in cities while तू and तू are more common in rural areas.

Respectful terms of address: As noted with the pronouns, Hindi uses plural forms in singular reference to show respect or honor for an individual. The following titles and suffixes are commonly used in Hindi as a mark of

respect and honorific reference and therefore always require plural agreement:

(1) The honorific particle **जी** is commonly used to show respect for an individual. It can be used with a person's first or last name, with a kinship term, or with the title of a person, e.g., **गोधी जी, सुषमा जी, पिता जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी.**

(2) The Hindi word **साहब** is equivalent to "sir" in English, and is often used alone for strangers, foreigners, and westernized Indians. **साहब** can also be added to a man's last name (and sometimes first name) in order to accord respect, e.g., **स्मिथ साहब, इकबाल साहब.**

The feminine counterpart of **साहब** is **मेमसाहब**. The use of **मेमसाहब** is limited to foreign women or westernized Indian women. Compared to **साहब**, **मेमसाहब** is less commonly used.

श्री, श्रीमती, and कुमारी correspond to English "Mr.," "Mrs.," and "Miss" respectively, and are used in formal reference, e.g., **श्री सुरेन्द्र गुप्ता or श्री गुप्ता, श्रीमती बाइली, or श्रीमती क्रिस्टी बाइली.**

Note: Whenever plural forms are used in a singular reference for expressing respect, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs always take plural forms of agreement but only marked masculine nouns take plural forms to express respect; unmarked masculine nouns and feminine nouns do not take plural forms.

बापकी पत्नी अच्छी हैं । (sg. polite) *Your wife is fine.*

and not

बापकी पत्नियाँ अच्छी हैं । *Your wives are fine.*

बापके भाई अच्छे हैं । (sg. polite) *Your brother is fine.*

(pl.) *Your brothers are fine.*

ये शिक्षक अच्छे हैं । (sg. polite) *This teacher is good.*

(pl.) *These teachers are good.*

आपके बेटे होशियार हैं । (sg. polite) *Your son is smart.*
(pl.) *Your sons are smart.*

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

I am a shopkeeper.

मैं दुकानदार हूँ ।

गाहक

साहब

मेमसाहब

अमरीकन

बच्ची लड़की

बड़ा लड़का

बच्चा छात्र

बड़ा साहब

हिन्दुस्तानी

बच्चा शिक्षक

छोटा दुकानदार

विदेशी

2. Substitution drill

I am from India.

मैं हिन्दुस्तान से हूँ ।

पाकिस्तान

अमरीका

यहाँ

वहाँ

दिल्ली

बम्बई

जापान
कराची
न्यू यॉर्क

3. Chain drill

Q: Where are you from?
आप कहाँ से हैं ?

A: I am from America.
मैं अमरीका से हूँ ।

4. Substitution drill

We (M/M & F) are customers.

हम ग्राहक हैं ।

अमरीकन

छात्र

शिक्षक

बड़े लोग

अच्छे लोग

अच्छे छात्र

अच्छे शिक्षक

क्लास में

बाज़ार में

5. Substitution drill

We (F) are good.

हम अच्छी हैं ।

अच्छी लड़कियाँ

बड़ी

छोटी

ग्राहक

बर्कली में
मेमसाहब
बड़ी मेमसाहब
हिन्दुस्तानी लड़कियाँ
अमरीका में

6. Substitution drill

Are you a student?

क्या आप छात्र हैं ?

अमरीका से

गाहक

अच्छे छात्र

शिक्षक

बड़े

छोटे

सुन्दर

भारत से

छात्रा

अच्छी

छोटी

7. Conversational response drill

Are you (people) students?

क्या आप लोग छात्र हैं ?

अमरीका से

बर्कली में

अच्छे छात्र

कमरे में

क्लास में

कुरसी पर

गाहक

दुकानदार

Yes, we (people) are students.

जी हाँ, हम लोग छात्र हैं ।

8. Chain drill

Q: What is your name?

बापका नाम क्या है ?

A: My name is Sharon.

मेरा नाम शैरन है ।

Q: Where are you from?

बाप कहाँ से हैं ?

A: I am from Berkeley.

मैं बर्कली से हूँ ।

9. Substitution drill

You are an American.

तुम अमरीकन हो ।

गाहक

बर्कली में

बच्चे

कहाँ से

सुन्दर

छोटे

बड़े

कौन

कहाँ

10. Substitution drill

You people (M/M & F) are good students.

तुम लोग अच्छे छात्र हो ।

बड़े

सुन्दर

अमरीकन
छोटे
क्लास में
कौन
कहाँ से
कहाँ
विदेशी
हिन्दुस्तानी
पाकिस्तान से

11. Substitution drill

How are you?

तू कैसा है ?

बच्चा छात्र

कहाँ से

सुन्दर

कौन

बड़ा लड़का

कहाँ

छोटी लड़की

अमरीकन

बर्कली में

बच्चा छात्र

सुन्दर लड़की

12. Substitution drill

(Assume all subjects are male.)

This boy is good.

यह लड़का बच्चा है ।

ये साहब

हम

में

तुम
आप
तू
वे लड़के
वे आदमी
वे लोग
तुम लोग
आप लोग
ये छात्र

13. Substitution drill

(Assume all subjects are female.)

Those girls are small.

वे लड़कियाँ छोटी हैं।

यह छात्रा

तू

वे औरतें

यह लड़की

मैं

आप

वह अमरीकन औरत

तुम

ये हिन्दुस्तानी औरतें

हम

14. Translation exercise

1. I am a good student.
2. You are a small girl. (intimate form)
3. We (M & F) are in the class.
4. Who are you? I am a foreigner. (familiar form)
5. These people are from India.
6. How are you? I am fine. (polite form)
7. He is a big boy.

8. Who is she? She is an Indian student.
9. They are good people.
10. We (F) are not girls. We are women.
11. He is not a teacher. He is a student.
12. Where is he from? He is from Pakistan.

5. IMPERATIVE FORMS

Imperative forms are the verbal forms used in commands and requests. Imperative forms in Hindi do not change to agree in number and gender with the subject. Hindi has four types of imperatives commonly used in everyday speech:

- (1) Formal
- (2) Familiar/Informal
- (3) Intimate
- (4) Neutral

Formal imperative: The formal imperative is formed by adding the suffix इये (इए) to the verb stem. A verb stem is the infinitive form of the verb without the final ना ending.

Note that a verb stem is the basic element of the Hindi verb pattern, and all verb forms are created by adding different suffixes to the verb stem. Examples:

Infinitive		Stem	Formal Imperative
खाना	<i>to eat</i>	खा	खाइये (खाइए)
पढ़ना	<i>to read/study</i>	पढ़	पढ़िये (पढ़िए)
जाना	<i>to go</i>	जा	जाइये (जाइए)
सुनना	<i>to listen</i>	सुन	सुनिये (सुनिए)

The formal imperatives of the following four verbs are ,somewhat , irregular:

Infinitive		Stem	Formal Imperative
लेना	<i>to take</i>	ले	लीजिये (लीजिए)
देना	<i>to give</i>	दे	दीजिये (दीजिए)
करना	<i>to do</i>	कर	कीजिये (कीजिए)
पीना	<i>to drink</i>	पी	पीजिये (पीजिए)

If a verb stem ends in ऊ, ऊ is shortened to उ before adding the हये (इए) ending:

Infinitive		Stem	Formal Imperative
छूना	to touch	छू	छुइये (छुइए)

Formal imperatives are used for people to whom one wishes to convey respect on account of age, seniority, or social status, and among equals in formal situations. In short, these are the appropriate forms to use for people whom one would normally address as आप.

Familiar/Informal imperative: The familiar imperative is formed by adding the suffix ओ to the verb stem.

Infinitive		Stem	Familiar Imperative
माना	to come	मा	माओ
बैठना	to sit	बैठ	बैठो

Two verbs have irregular familiar imperative forms:

Infinitive		Stem	Familiar Imperative
लेना	to take	ले	लो
देना	to give	दे	दो

If a verb stem ends in ऊ, it is shortened to उ before adding the suffix ओ:

Infinitive		Stem	Familiar Imperative
छूना	to touch	छू	छुओ

If a verb stem ends in ई, the ई is shortened to इ and often य is inserted before adding the familiar imperative suffix ओ to the stem:

Infinitive		Stem	Familiar Imperative
पीना	<i>to drink</i>	पी	पियो (पिबो)
सीना	<i>to sew</i>	सी	सियो (सिबो)

Familiar imperatives are used in informal situations and with people of equal or lower social status. These forms are generally used for people whom one would normally address as तुम. Familiar imperatives convey familiarity and informality and are commonly used among friends and for people of lower social status.

Intimate imperative: Intimate imperatives are identical in form to the verb stem.

Infinitive		Stem	Intimate Imperative
जाना	<i>to go</i>	जा	जा
पढ़ना	<i>to read/study</i>	पढ़	पढ़

Intimate imperatives are generally used for small children. Since these forms show maximum intimacy, they are also used among people who feel very close to each other and, sometimes, when addressing God. Intimate imperatives are used in the same situations where one would use the pronoun तू, and are more common in rural areas than in cities. Since these forms can also be used to express anger or contempt, students should avoid using them.

Neutral imperative: Neutral imperatives and infinitive forms of verbs are the same.

Infinitive		Neutral Imperative
पूछना	<i>to ask</i>	पूछना
सुनना	<i>to listen</i>	सुनना

Neutral imperatives are generally employed in impersonal situations such as giving directives and also, when giving commands with no specific reference to the relative status of both parties. These forms can be used

for people whom one would address as either तुम or भाप. Sometimes neutral imperatives are also used when the command is not to be carried out right away. Example:

तुम कल दफ्तर जाना और शर्मा जी से मिलना ।

Tomorrow you go to the office and meet Mr. Sharma.

Negative: The negative particles used with imperatives are generally न or मत. Since मत is a stronger negative than न, it is more frequently used with familiar and intimate imperatives. In certain situations, however, one can use मत with formal and neutral imperatives, especially if one wants to emphasize the negation or to warn the person.

ये सस्ते कपड़े न खरीदिये ।

Please don't buy these cheap clothes.

यह गन्दा पानी मत पीजिये ।

Please don't drink this dirty water.

बन्दर न जाना ।

Don't go inside.

मेज़ पर मत बैठ ।

Don't sit on the table.

Note:

(1) In colloquial language, people often use करिये as the formal imperative of करना, but this form is never used in standard written language.

(2) By adding the suffix गा to a formal imperative, another type of imperative is formed. Examples:

जाइये

->

जाइयेगा

बैठिये

->

बैठियेगा

This type of imperative is very formal and is not used in ordinary daily speech. Since this form is used only in situations where one wants to show great deference for the person addressed, the subject of this form is always भाप.

(3) Students should realize that in Hindi the different types of imperatives represent different levels of social relationships rather than different degrees of politeness. Generally, when giving a command or making a request, politeness is conveyed by the tone of the voice. Therefore, if used in proper reference, each of these commands conveys proper politeness.

(4) Although Hindi speakers do not use a word equivalent to the English word "please" in everyday speech, there are many ways to make a command or request more gentle:

(a) A softer tone of voice is used.

(b) The adverb ज़रा (lit., "just, a little") is often used at the beginning of a command or request in order to make it softer.

ज़रा वह किताब दीजिये ।

Please give that book.

ज़रा एक कुर्सी लाना ।

Bring a chair.

ज़रा वहाँ जाओ और कुछ फल लाओ ।

Go there and bring some fruit.

(c) Sometimes, in a very formal situation, the adverb कृपया (lit., "kindly") is used with formal imperatives. Such usage is not common in daily speech and is limited to business letters, public notices, and extremely formal situations.

कृपया इस कुर्सी पर बैठिये ।

Please (kindly) sit on this chair.

कृपया घास पर न चलिए ।

Please (kindly) do not walk on the grass.

(5) The subject of an imperative is always a second person pronoun, which is often not expressed in the sentence.

आप यहाँ आइये ।

You please come here.

यहाँ बैठिये ।

Please sit here.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

Look at these books.

ये किताबें देखना ।

buy

sell

give

take

read

bring

2. Substitution drill

Please go there.

माप वहाँ जाइये ।

यह लाइये

यहाँ माइये

कुरसी लाइये

यह सुनिये

पत्र लिखिये

किताब पढ़िये

ये चीज़ें बेचिये

कपड़े खरीदिये

हिन्दी बोलिये

3. Substitution drill

Please give this.

माप यह दीजिये ।

please take

please do

please begin
please drink
please work
please talk

4. Transformation drill

Read this book.

यह किताब पढ़ना ।

चार कुरसियाँ लाना ।

एक कलम देना ।

एक मिठाई खाना ।

दो कलम खरीदना ।

चाय पीना ।

यह काम करना ।

यह काम शुरू करना ।

ये किताबें बेचना ।

दो रुपये देना ।

ये कपड़े लेना ।

एक कहानी सुनाना ।

हिन्दी में बात करना ।

घर जाना ।

Please read this book.

यह किताब पढ़िये ।

5. Substitution drill

You come here.

तुम यहाँ आओ ।

फल खाओ

किताब लाओ

यह लो

पैसा दो

बात करो

पेंसिल खरीदो

अखबार बेचो

किताब पढ़ो
काम करो
चाय पियो

6. Transformation drill

Buy two books. (neutral form)

दो किताबें खरीदना ।

एक पेंसिल देना ।

कहानी शुरू करना ।

दूध पीना ।

ये रुपये लेना ।

बहु किताब पढ़ना ।

ये मीठे और ताज़े सन्तरे खरीदना ।

ये मिठाइयाँ खाना ।

हिन्दी पढ़ना ।

बाज़ार जाना ।

एक कुर्सी लाना ।

Buy two books. (familiar form)

दो किताबें खरीदो ।

7. Transformation drill

Begin. (familiar form)

शुरू करो ।

घर जाओ ।

दो कुर्सियाँ लाओ ।

ठीक कहो ।

सवाल पूछो ।

जवाब दो ।

किताब पढ़ो ।

ये किताबें लो ।

जल्दी करो ।

हिन्दी बोलो ।

Begin. (intimate form)

शुरू कर ।

8. Transformation drill

Please go there.

वहाँ जाइये ।

Please don't go there.

वहाँ न जाइये ।

वहाँ मत जाइये ।

ये सस्ती मिठाइयाँ खाओ ।

यह काम कर ।

बे मँहँगे फल खरीदो ।

चार रुपये दीजिये ।

वह किताब पढ़ ।

यह चाय पीजिये ।

बाज़ार जाना ।

बड़ी कुर्सी पर बैठो ।

ये सस्ते फल लीजिये ।

शराब पीना ।

ये मँहँगे कपड़े खरीद ।

9. Translation exercise

1. Please eat these sweets. They are very fresh.
2. Don't sit on the big chair. (intimate form)
3. Buy these good and fresh fruits. (neutral form)
4. Please don't buy these shoes. They are very expensive.
5. Please begin the story.
6. Read these books. They are very interesting. (neutral form)
7. This milk is not good. Don't drink it. (intimate form)
8. Please buy this pretty sari from Jaipur.
9. Don't go there. (familiar form)
10. Bring those papers and books here. (familiar form)

6. INTERROGATIVES

All interrogatives in Hindi begin with the consonant क. While in English question words always come at the beginning of the sentence, in Hindi the word order is rather flexible. Generally, the word order for questions is the same as for statements, and a question word normally occurs in the same place in the question as the word that answers that question does in the reply.

There are two types of questions in Hindi: (1) yes or no questions and (2) information questions.

The question word क्या: The interrogative क्या is unique, because it is used in both yes or no and information questions.

क्या in yes or no questions: In English, yes or no questions do not use any interrogative word. They are formed simply by using the verb or part of the verb at the beginning of the question. Example:

Is he an Indian?

Do you study here?

In Hindi, this type of question is formed by adding the question word क्या at the beginning of the sentence. The word order of such questions is the same as that of a statement. The interrogative क्या is not stressed, but the voice is raised at the end of the sentence. This unstressed क्या serves, simply, as a question marker and cannot be translated into English. It is often, dropped in colloquial speech, and in that case, the question is distinguished from the statement only by rising intonation. Examples:

बहु अच्छा छात्र है।

He is a good student.

क्या बहु अच्छा छात्र है ?

Is he a good student?

बहु अच्छा छात्र है ?

Is he a good student?

क्या in information questions: The question word क्या when used in information questions comes directly before the verb and is the equivalent of the English "what." In this type of question the question word क्या is stressed, but there is no rise in voice inflection at the end of the sentence.
Examples:

वह क्या है ?

What is that?

आपका नाम क्या है ?

What is your name?

साड़ी क्या है ?

What is a sari?

The question word कैसा: Another interrogative that conveys two different meanings depending on its location in the sentence is कैसा. When used attributively (i.e., right before the noun it modifies), कैसा has the general meaning "what sort of," "what kind of"; but when used predicatively (i.e., right before the verb) it is translated as "how" in English. Examples:

वह कैसा फल है ?

What kind of fruit is that?

वह फल कैसा है ?

How is that fruit?

The interrogative adjective कैसा declines like a marked adjective (कैसा, कैसे, कैसी) and agrees with the noun it modifies in number and gender.
Examples:

वह केला कैसा है ?

How is that banana?

वे संतरे कैसे हैं ?

How are those oranges?

यह किताब कैसी है ?

How is this book?

ये किताबें कैसी हैं ?

How are these books?

Other interrogatives: The other commonly used information question words in Hindi are कहाँ where, किधर in which direction, कौन who, कब when, क्यों why, and कितना / कितने / कितनी how much/many.

Note that like कैसा, the interrogative adjective कितना also functions as a marked adjective and agrees with the noun it modifies in number and gender.

Exercises

1. Individual conversational response drill

What is "book" in Hindi?	It is "किताब."
हिन्दी में book क्या है ?	किताब है ।
हिन्दी में table क्या है ?	मेज़ है ।
हिन्दी में chair क्या है ?	कुरसी है ।
हिन्दी में door क्या है ?	दरवाज़ा है ।
हिन्दी में floor क्या है ?	फर्श है ।
हिन्दी में window क्या है ?	खिड़की है ।
हिन्दी में pencil क्या है ?	पेंसिल है ।
हिन्दी में paper क्या है ?	कागज़ है ।
हिन्दी में wall क्या है ?	दीवार है ।
हिन्दी में bag क्या है ?	थैला है ।
हिन्दी में notebook क्या है ?	कापी है ।
हिन्दी में pen क्या है ?	कलम है ।

2. Chain drill

(Students should point out some object in the classroom while asking the question.)

Q: What is this?
यह क्या है ?

A: This is a book.
यह किताब है ।

Q: What is that?
वह क्या है ?

A: That is a window.
वह खिड़की है ।

3. Transformation drill

This book is good.

यह किताब अच्छी है।

यह पेंसिल छोटी है।

यह छात्र अच्छा है।

वह राम है।

राम बड़ा लड़का है।

ये लड़के अच्छे छात्र हैं।

यह साड़ी महँगी है।

ये कमीजें सस्ती हैं।

वह होटल अच्छा है।

Is this book good?

क्या यह किताब अच्छी है?

4. Individual conversational response drill

Are these clothes expensive?

क्या ये कपड़े महँगे हैं?

Yes, they are expensive.

जी हाँ, महँगे हैं।

No, they are cheap.

जी नहीं, सस्ते हैं।

क्या यह यूनिवर्सिटी बड़ी है?

क्या बर्कली शहर सुन्दर है?

क्या अमरीका बड़ा देश है?

क्या यह किताब अच्छी है?

क्या वह अच्छा छात्र है?

क्या यह मेज़ बड़ी है?

क्या वे मिठाइयाँ सस्ती हैं?

क्या ये फल ताज़े हैं?

क्या यह बाज़ार बड़ा है?

क्या यह दुकान छोटी है?

क्या वह लड़की सुन्दर है?

5. Chain drill

Q: What is this?

यह क्या है ?

A: This is an orange.

यह सन्तरा है ।

Q: Is it sweet?

मीठा है ?

A: Yes, it is very sweet.

जी हाँ, बहुत मीठा है ।

6. Substitution drill

Where is Delhi?

दिल्ली कहाँ है ?

मद्रास

बर्कली

बैंगलूर

होनोलूलू

हैलैंड

रोम

यूनिवर्सिटी

कलकत्ता

बम्बई

7. Individual conversational response drill

Where is Bombay?

बम्बई कहाँ है ?

कराची कहाँ है ?

वाइट हाउस कहाँ है ?

It is in India.

भारत में है ।

पेरिस कहाँ है ?
न्यू यॉर्क कहाँ है ?
ऐफ़िल टावर कहाँ है ?
ताज महल कहाँ है ?
ऐम्पायर स्टेट बिल्डिंग कहाँ है ?

8. Chain drill

Q: Where is Athens?
एथेन्स कहाँ है ?

A: It is in Greece.
ग्रीस में है ।

9. Oral questions

मौसम कैसा है ?
फ़िल्म कैसी है ?
लाइब्रेरी कहाँ है ?
बहु किताब कैसी है ?
क्लास कैसी है ?
वहाँ कितनी किताबें हैं ?
क्लास में कितनी खिड़कियाँ हैं ?
मापका घर कहाँ है ?
यहाँ कितने छात्र हैं ?
क्लास में कितने शिक्षक हैं ?
सुनिये, पुस्तकालय किधर है ?
बड़ा बाज़ार किधर है ?
बहु लड़का कौन है ?
ये लोग कौन हैं ?
वहाँ कौन हैं ?
क्या वे लोग पाकिस्तान से हैं ?
क्या क्लास में बहुत छात्र हैं ?

10. Translation exercise

1. What is "paper" in Hindi?

2. Is this university big?

Yes, it is big.

No, it is not big.

3. What is this? It is a notebook.

4. Is she a good student?

5. Are these clothes cheap?

Yes, they are cheap.

No, they are expensive.

6. Is America a big country?

7. Where are the students? They are in the class.

8. How is the food? It is good.

9. Where is Madras? It is in India.

10. Who are those people?

11. How is the class? It is interesting.

12. Where is the library? It's over there.

7. POSTPOSITIONS

In Hindi, postpositions function exactly like prepositions in English. A postposition generally helps to determine the exact function of a noun or noun phrase in the sentence. Although they are pronounced as independent words, they can never be used alone and must always follow a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase. The only difference between Hindi postpositions and English prepositions is that Hindi postpositions follow the noun phrase with which they are connected while English prepositions precede the phrase.

Some postpositions in Hindi are only one word. These are called simple postpositions. Some simple postpositions are में *in*, among, पर *on*, at, से *from*, by, with, since, का (possessive postposition) *belonging to*, related to (equivalent to English " 's"), को *to* (and used in various situations with different meanings), तक *up to*, until.

The meanings of the simple postpositions given above are their general meanings. Students will note that the postpositions have different meanings depending on the use or context.

Hindi also has a large number of compound postpositions. These have two or more words and are formed with one of the simple postpositions (generally के, की, or से and some other word). Compound postpositions function in exactly the same way as simple postpositions and follow the words they govern. Some compound postpositions are के लिये *for*, से / के पहले *before*, के बाद *after*, के ऊपर *above*, on, on top of, के नीचे *under*, beneath, below, के बारे में *about*, की तरफ *towards*, के सामने *in front of*, के पीछे *behind*, के आगे *ahead of*, के पास *near*, के साथ *together with*, with, along with, के कारण *because of*, की वजह से *because of*, से दूर *far from*, के नज़दीक *near*.

As a writing convention, postpositions are often joined together with pronouns but not with nouns, e.g., तुमसे, आपका, मेज़ पर.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

We are in the class.

हम क्लास में हैं।

बर्कली

बाज़ार

कैलिफ़ोर्निया

दुकान

अमरीका

यूनिवर्सिटी

शहर

2. Chain drill

Q: Where are you?

तुम कहाँ हो ?

A: I am in the class.

मैं क्लास में हूँ।

3. Substitution drill

Those books are on the table.

वे किताबें मेज़ पर हैं।

on the floor

on the ground

here

there

where

in the class

near the chair

under the table
for you
about India

4. Substitution drill

This student is from India.

यह छात्र भारत से है ।

from Delhi
from Bengal
from here
from America
from Pakistan
from where
from there

5. Chain drill

Q: Where are you from?

आप कहाँ से हैं ?

A: I am from India.

मैं भारत से हूँ ।

6. Substitution drill

What is under the chair?

कुरसी के नीचे क्या है ।

के ऊपर
के पास
के सामने
के पीछे
के नज़दीक
से दूर

7. Transformation drill

There are some books on the table. Are there some books on the table?
 मेज़ के ऊपर कुछ किताबें हैं। क्या मेज़ के ऊपर कुछ किताबें हैं?
 किताब के नीचे मखबार है।
 किताब के पास कलम है।
 शिक्षक के सामने छात्र हैं।
 घर के नज़दीक कुछ दुकानें हैं।
 पुस्तकालय यहाँ से दूर है।
 यह किताब भारत के बारे में है।
 घर के सामने पेड़ है।
 यह किताब छात्र के लिये है।
 घर के पीछे बगीचा है।

8. Oral questions

ये लोग कहाँ से हैं ?
 खिड़की के पास कौन है ?
 आपकी किताबें कहाँ हैं ?
 क्या पुस्तकालय यहाँ से बहुत दूर है ?
 छात्र के सामने कौन है ?
 शिक्षक के पीछे क्या है ?
 मेज़ के ऊपर कितनी किताबें हैं ?
 शिक्षक के सामने कौन हैं ?
 कुरसी के नीचे क्या है ?
 क्या विश्वविद्यालय के नज़दीक अच्छी दुकानें हैं ?
 क्या आपका घर कैम्पस से दूर है ?
 क्या यह किताब भारत के बारे में है ?

9. Translation exercise

1. Where are the students? They are in the class.
2. Please don't sit on the table.
3. That book is under the table.
4. Are you from Pakistan? No, I am from India.
5. Is the university far from here?
6. Don't sit near the window.
7. Who is behind you?
8. Please bring two chairs from the class.
9. Please read this book. It is about India.
10. There is a big tree in front of the library.

8. POSSESSIVE FORMS

The postposition **का** is the only postposition in Hindi that has more than one form. This is due to the fact that when a noun, pronoun, or adverb is followed by the postposition **का**, it, along with the following postposition **का**, grammatically becomes an adjective. This marked adjective agrees with the noun it modifies in number and gender. Therefore, like any marked adjective, **का** has three forms: **का**, **के**, and **की**.

लड़की का घर	<i>the girl's house</i>
लड़की के जूते	<i>the girl's shoes</i>
लड़की की साड़ी	<i>the girl's sari</i>
लड़की की किताबें	<i>the girl's books</i>

In the above phrases लड़की का, लड़की के, and लड़की की grammatically are adjectives, agreeing with the following nouns. Similarly, in **माप का दोस्त** *your friend*, the pronoun **माप** with the postposition **का** is functioning as a possessive adjective. In **कल का मखबार** *yesterday's newspaper* and **यहाँ का मौसम** *the weather (of) here* the adverbs **कल** *yesterday* and **यहाँ** *here*, together with the postposition **का**, form adjectival phrases.

Like other adjectives, those formed with the postposition **का** either precede the noun they modify or come after the noun and before the verb if they are used predicatively. In either case these adjectives always agree with the noun they refer to in number and gender. Examples:

जॉन की किताब यहाँ है।	<i>John's book is here.</i>
यह किताब जॉन की है।	<i>This book is John's.</i>
मापके कपड़े महँगे हैं।	<i>Your clothes are expensive.</i>
क्या वे महँगे कपड़े मापके हैं ?	<i>Are those expensive clothes yours?</i>

The postposition का is generally used to indicate possession or relationship, for example,

- (1) छात्र की किताबें मेज़ पर हैं। *The student's books are on the table.*

Here the postposition का is used to indicate personal possession and can be translated in English with " 's."

- (2) साड़ी का दाम दो सौ रुपये है। *The price of the sari is two hundred rupees.*

Notice that in the above example the word order of the "of phrase" in English and the "का phrase" in Hindi is not the same. Since the का phrase indicates possession and comes before the thing or person possessed, the phrase साड़ी का दाम is most directly translated "the sari's price." Note that the word order required by the "of" construction in English is just the opposite of the Hindi का construction:

साड़ी का दाम

price of the sari

- (3) बर्कली के छात्र होशियार हैं। *Berkeley students are smart.*
यह रेशम की साड़ी महँगी है। *This silk sari is expensive.*
यह किताब की दुकान बड़ी है। *This book shop is big.*

The extremely common English pattern of using two nouns together, such as "Berkeley students," "silk sari," or "bookshop" does not occur in Hindi. Instead, the first noun must be followed by का, के, की (depending on the gender of the following noun). Thus, "Berkeley students" in Hindi is "Berkeley's students" (= the students of Berkeley); "silk sari" is "silk's sari" (= sari of silk) and "bookshop" is the "book's shop" (= the shop of books).

Pronouns with the postposition का

Notice that many pronouns with the postposition का / के / की have special forms:

Pronouns		with का		with के	with की
मैं	<i>I</i>	मेरा	<i>my</i>	मेरे	मेरी
हम	<i>we</i>	हमारा	<i>our</i>	हमारे	हमारी
आप	<i>you</i>	आपका	<i>your</i>	आपके	आपकी
तुम	<i>you</i>	तुम्हारा	<i>your</i>	तुम्हारे	तुम्हारी
तू	<i>you</i>	तेरा	<i>your</i>	तेरे	तेरी
यह	<i>he/she/it</i>	इसका	<i>his/her/its</i>	इसके	इसकी
वह	<i>he/she/it</i>	उसका	<i>his/her/its</i>	उसके	उसकी
ये	<i>they</i>	इनका	<i>their</i>	इनके	इनकी
वे	<i>they</i>	उनका	<i>their</i>	उनके	उनकी
कौन	<i>who (sg.)</i>	किसका	<i>whose (sg.)</i>	किसके	किसकी
कौन	<i>who (pl.)</i>	किनका	<i>whose (pl.)</i>	किनके	किनकी
क्या	<i>what (sg.)</i>	किसका	<i>of what (sg.)</i>	किसके	किसकी
क्या	<i>what (pl.)</i>	किनका	<i>of what (pl.)</i>	किनके	किनकी

Note: (1) The का forms of pronouns (the possessive forms) grammatically are adjectives and agree with the nouns they modify; in Hindi and English grammar these are called possessive adjectives.

(2) Besides being used as possessive adjectives, these forms are also used when का, के, or की follows a pronoun as part of a compound postposition, and their meanings change accordingly. Examples:

मेरे लिये (मैं + के लिये) कुछ चाय लाना ।
हमारे सामने (हम + के सामने) कौन है ?

Bring some tea for me.
Who is in front of us?

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

What is your name?

माप का नाम क्या है ?

विदेशी

बाज़ार

दुकान

छोटी लड़की

गाहक

शहर

किताब

छात्र

2. Transformation drill

This is the student's book.

यह छात्र की किताब है ।

यह छात्र का कमरा है ।

यह छात्र का सवाल है ।

यह छात्र की पेंसिल है ।

यह छात्र का फल है ।

यह छात्र का कपड़ा है ।

यह छात्र का जूता है ।

यह छात्र की मेज़ है ।

यह छात्र का जबाब है ।

यह छात्र की कुर्सी है ।

यह छात्र का कागज़ है ।

These are the student's books.

ये छात्र की किताबें हैं ।

यह छात्र की मिठाई है।
 यह छात्र का दोस्त है।
 यह छात्र की कमीज़ है।
 यह छात्र की साड़ी है।

3. Substitution drill

Is this your house?
 क्या यह आपका घर है ?

class
 shoes
 big chair
 sister
 brother
 clothes
 question
 correct answer
 shop

4. Substitution drill

This is Ram's expensive table.
 यह राम की महँगी मेज़ है।

big office
 cheap chairs
 expensive shirt
 good clothes
 questions
 expensive books
 room
 small shop
 big house
 correct answer

5. Substitution drill

This is my small house.

यह मेरा छोटा घर है।

ठीक जबाब

बनारसी साड़ी

बच्छे कपड़े

बड़ी कुर्सी

सस्ती पेंसिलें

महँगे कपड़े

हिन्दी की किताब

6. Substitution drill

These are our books.

ये हमारी किताबें हैं।

छोटे कमरे

हिन्दी की किताबें

सुन्दर साड़ियाँ

ताज़े फल

बच्छी कुर्सियाँ

सस्ते केले

महँगे जूते

दोस्त

7. Substitution drill

Is this your chair?

क्या यह तेरी कुर्सी है ?

किताबें

घर

सस्ते फल

सवाल
पेंसिलें
पपीते
रोटी

8. Substitution drill

Where are your books?

तुम्हारी किताबें कहाँ हैं ?

रोटी

बड़े कागज़

सुन्दर साड़ियाँ

मीठे फल

सस्ती पेंसिल

कमरा

दुकान

कापियाँ

9. Substitution drill

Is this your expensive sari?

क्या यह आपकी महँगी साड़ी है ?

कलम

कपड़े

ठीक जबाब

छोटी किताब

दफ़्तर

घर

दोस्त

10. Substitution drill

My books are here.

मेरी किताबें यहाँ हैं।

His

Our

Your (polite form)

My friend's (F)

Your (familiar form)

Their

My

Your (intimate form)

Ram's

11. Substitution drill

They are our friends.

वे हमारे दोस्त हैं।

my

his

our

your (familiar form)

their

your (intimate form)

her

your (polite form)

12. Chain drill

Q: Whose book is this?

यह किसकी किताब है ?

A: This is my book.

यह मेरी किताब है।

Q: Is this your pencil?

क्या यह तुम्हारी पेंसिल है ?

A: No, this is David's pencil.

नहीं, यह डेविड की पेंसिल है ।

13. Translation exercise

1. These Hindi students are smart.
2. Please tell (me) the meaning of the question.
3. Don't buy paper bags.
4. What is the price of the book?
5. This is my pen; that one is yours. (familiar form)
6. These are Sita's pretty saris.
7. Where are my papers? Your papers are on her table.
8. Is this your correct answer? (intimate form) .
9. Whose Hindi book is this? This is my Hindi book.
10. Our house is in the city. Where is your house? (polite form)
11. Ram's sister is in your class. What is her name?
12. The foreigner's clothes are expensive.

9. THE PRESENT HABITUAL TENSE

There are three types of present tense in Hindi:

(1) **The simple present:** In simple present tense the verb is simply "to be." Examples:

मैं यहाँ हूँ ।
तुम छात्र हो ।

I am here.
You are a student.

(2) **The present habitual tense:** This tense indicates frequent, regular, or habitual actions in the present, or general statements in the present (where the verb is not just "to be"). It usually equates with the English present tense. Examples:

वह दफ्तर में काम करती है ।
वह बर्कली में रहता है ।
छात्र पुस्तकालय में पढ़ते हैं ।

She works in an office.
He lives in Berkeley.
Students study in the library.

(3) **The present progressive tense:** This tense is used when the action is in progress at present. Examples:

हम काम कर रहे हैं ।
वह पढ़ रही है ।

We are working.
She is studying.

Note: The present progressive tense will be discussed in Section 12.

Formation of the present habitual tense: The present habitual tense consists of two parts. The first part marks the habitual aspect of the verb and is formed by adding the suffix ता, ते, or ती to the stem of the verb. This part of the verb agrees in number and gender with the subject of the sentence. Thus the suffix ता is added to the verb stem if the subject is masculine

singular, ते if the subject is masculine plural, and ती if the subject is feminine singular or plural.

In the second part of the present habitual tense, the appropriate present forms of the verb होना *to be* are used as helping verbs to mark the tense of the action. Thus the basic pattern is:

stem + ता (masculine singular)	है (singular)
+ ते (masculine plural)	हैं (plural)
+ ती (feminine singular and plural)	हैं (if the subject is मैं)
	हो (if the subject is तुम)

Examples with the verb रहना *to live*:

मैं यहाँ रहता / रहती हूँ।	<i>I (M/F) live here.</i>
हम यहाँ रहते / रहती हैं।	<i>We (M/F) live here.</i>
आप यहाँ रहते / रहती हैं।	<i>You (M/F) live here.</i>
तुम यहाँ रहते / रहती हो।	<i>You (M/F) live here.</i>
तू यहाँ रहता / रहती है।	<i>You (M/F) live here.</i>
यह यहाँ रहता / रहती है।	<i>He/She lives here.</i>
वह यहाँ रहता / रहती है।	<i>He/She lives here.</i>
ये यहाँ रहते / रहती हैं।	<i>They (M/F) live here.</i>
वे यहाँ रहते / रहती हैं।	<i>They (M/F) live here.</i>

In negative sentences of the present habitual tense, the negative marker नहीं is added directly before the entire verb, and the present tense forms of the verb होना *to be* are generally dropped. Keeping these forms will imply a special emphasis on negation.

वह लड़का हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ता।	<i>That boy does not study Hindi.</i>
वे लड़के हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ते।	<i>Those boys do not study Hindi.</i>
वह लड़की हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ती।	<i>That girl does not study Hindi.</i>
वे लड़कियाँ हिन्दी नहीं पढ़तीं।	<i>Those girls do not study Hindi.</i>

Notice here a special nasalization is added for the feminine plural form of the verb in order to distinguish it from the feminine singular form. This addition of nasalization for feminine plural is possible only when the present tense form of the verb होना *to be* is dropped in negative statements. Otherwise the plurality of feminine subjects is indicated by the plural form of the verb होना.

Note: Sometimes with the adverb अभी *right now* the present habitual form of the verb is used for an immediate future action. Example:

मैं अभी कॉफी लाती हूँ ।

I will bring the coffee right away.

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

to go

जाना

जाना

खाना

साना

खरीदना

बेचना

सेना

पढ़ना

देखना

दिखाना

He goes.

वह जाता है ।

2. Transformation drill

to speak Hindi

हिन्दी बोलना

काम करना

किताबें खरीदना

साइकियाँ दिखाना

फल बेचना

बात करना

हिन्दी समझना

बाज़ार जाना

बख़्ख़ार पढ़ना

फ़िल्म देखना

We speak Hindi.

हम हिन्दी बोलते हैं।

3. Substitution drill

I (M) study Hindi.

मैं हिन्दी पढ़ता हूँ।

speak English

write English

understand English

work here

live in America

study in the library

sell books

4. Substitution drill

I (F) live in Berkeley.

मैं बर्कली में रहती हूँ।

study Hindi

write Urdu

understand French

Speak Hindi
buy saris
work in the office

5. Individual conversational response drill

Do you live in Berkeley?

क्या आप बर्कली में रहते हैं ?

क्या आप बर्कली में रहती हैं ?

क्या आप अँग्रेज़ी बोलते हैं ?

क्या आप अँग्रेज़ी समझते हैं ?

क्या आप हिन्दी पढ़ते हैं ?

क्या आप उर्दू लिखते हैं ?

क्या आप फल खाते हैं ?

क्या आप लाइब्रेरी में पढ़ते हैं ?

क्या आप विदेशी फ़िल्में देखते हैं ?

क्या आप बहुत किताबें खरीदते हैं ?

क्या आप यहाँ काम करते हैं ?

Yes, I live in Berkeley.

जी हाँ, मैं बर्कली में रहता हूँ।

जी हाँ, मैं बर्कली में रहती हूँ।

6. Transformation drill

to study

पढ़ना

खरीदना

देखना

समझना

लिखना

बेचना

पीना

खाना

दिखाना

करना

बोलना

What do you (M) study?

तुम क्या पढ़ते हो ?

7. Transformation drill

to go

जाना

खाना

पीना

खरीदना

बेचना

बैठना

काम करना

पढ़ना

रहना

Where do you (F) go?

तुम कहाँ जाती हो ?

8. Chain drill

Q: What do you (M) study?

तुम क्या पढ़ते हो ?

A: I (M) study Hindi.

मैं हिन्दी पढ़ता हूँ ।

Q: What do you (F) drink?

तुम क्या पीती हो ?

A: I (F) drink tea.

मैं चाय पीती हूँ ।

9. Substitution drill

I go to the market.

मैं बाज़ार जाता हूँ ।

माप (F)

बे लड़कियाँ

हम (M and F)

बे लोग
तुम (F)
बह लड़का
तुम लोग (F)
तू (M)
मेमसाहब
सब छात्र (M and F)
यह लड़की

10. Substitution drill

Where can one get bread? (lit., Where is bread obtained?)

रोटी कहाँ मिलती है ?

बंटे

मुर्गी / मुरगी

हिन्दुस्तानी चाय

बच्छी कॉफी

चावल

दूध

शराब

गोश्त

सब्जियाँ

मिठाइयाँ

मसालेवाला खाना

शाकाहारी खाना

11. Chain drill

Q: Where can one get milk? (lit., Where is milk obtained?)

दूध कहाँ मिलता है ?

A: One can get milk in the shop. (lit., Milk is obtained in the shop.)

दूध दुकान में मिलता है ।

Q: Where can one get sweets? (lit., Where are sweets obtained?)
मिठाइयाँ कहाँ मिलती हैं ?

A: One can get sweets in the market. (lit., Sweets are obtained in the market.)

मिठाइयाँ बाज़ार में मिलती हैं ।

12. Transformation drill

I understand Urdu.

मैं उर्दू समझता हूँ ।

मैं फ्रेंच पढ़ती हूँ ।

वह लड़की हिन्दी बोलती है ।

वे लोग भारत में रहते हैं ।

अमरीकन लड़कियाँ साड़ी पहनती हैं ।

हम लोग क्लास में अँग्रेज़ी बोलते हैं ।

वे लोग यहाँ काम करते हैं ।

वे छात्र यहाँ पढ़ते हैं ।

यह लड़की शराब पीती है ।

ये लड़के पुरानी दिल्ली में रहते हैं ।

वे हिन्दुस्तानी औरतें अँग्रेज़ी बोलती हैं ।

I don't understand Urdu.

मैं उर्दू नहीं समझता ।

13. Chain drill

Q: Do you (M) study French?

क्या आप फ्रेंच पढ़ते हैं ?

A: No, I don't study French; I study Hindi.

जी नहीं, मैं फ्रेंच नहीं पढ़ता; हिन्दी पढ़ता हूँ ।

Q: Do you (F) drink coffee?

क्या तुम कॉफी पीती हो ?

A: No, I don't drink coffee; I drink tea.

नहीं, मैं कॉफी नहीं पीती; चाय पीती हूँ।

14. Oral questions

आप कहाँ रहते हैं ?

क्या तुम गोश्त खाते हो ?

कौन हिन्दी पढ़ता है ?

हम क्लास में क्या बोलते हैं ?

कौन बहुत सवाल पूछता है ?

अच्छी साड़ियाँ कहाँ मिलती हैं ?

क्या तू उर्दू लिखता है ?

कौन बहुत किताबें खरीदता है ?

तुम चाय पीते हो या कॉफी ?

अच्छी और ताज़ी मिठाइयाँ कहाँ मिलती हैं ?

छात्र क्या करते हैं ?

क्या आप लोग मेरी अंग्रेज़ी समझते हैं ?

15. Translation exercise

1. Students ask questions.
2. He tells the right price.
3. I drink tea but my friends drink coffee.
4. Many foreign students study here.
5. She comes into the class.
6. All good students speak Hindi.
7. She doesn't understand French.
8. Do you sell fresh vegetables?

9. We don't drink wine.
10. They live in a village and work in Delhi.
11. American women don't wear saris.
12. Where do you work? I work in an office.
13. They don't eat meat. They only eat vegetarian food.
14. What do you study? I study about India.

10. THE SINGULAR OBLIQUE FORM

There are two cases in Hindi: the direct case and the oblique case. The direct case is used when a noun phrase is not followed by a postposition, and the oblique case is used when a noun phrase is followed by a postposition.

Changes in the singular oblique: When a postposition follows a noun phrase, the whole noun phrase (i.e., a noun or pronoun and all its modifiers) changes into the oblique case. The following are the changes that occur in oblique singular forms:

Nouns: Only marked masculine singular nouns change the - **भा** ending, becoming - **ए** in their oblique singular form. Unmarked masculine nouns and marked and unmarked feminine nouns in the singular never change in the oblique case.

लड़का	->	लड़के का नाम	<i>the boy's name</i>
छात्र	->	छात्र का नाम	<i>the student's name</i>
लड़की	->	लड़की का नाम	<i>the girl's name</i>
किताब	->	किताब का नाम	<i>the name of the book</i>

Adjectives: Marked adjectives modifying a masculine noun (marked or unmarked) change - **भा** endings to - **ए** endings in the oblique case. Marked adjectives modifying feminine nouns and unmarked adjectives do not change in the oblique case.

बड़ा लड़का	->	बड़े लड़के से बात कीजिये । <i>Talk with the big boy.</i>
बड़ी लड़की	->	बड़ी लड़की से बात कीजिये । <i>Talk with the big girl.</i>

अच्छा छात्र	->	अच्छे छात्र से बात कीजिये । <i>Talk with the good student.</i>
हिन्दुस्तानी छात्र	->	हिन्दुस्तानी छात्र से बात कीजिये । <i>Talk with the Indian student.</i>
पंजाबी औरत	->	पंजाबी औरत से बात कीजिये । <i>Talk with the Punjabi woman.</i>

Note:

(1) Although the singular oblique form and direct plural form of marked masculine nouns and marked adjectives are the same, oblique forms can be recognized by the presence of a following postposition.

(2) A small number of masculine nouns, e.g., पिता *father*, चाचा *uncle*, राजा *king*, etc., although ending in **वा**, do not change in the oblique case. These same nouns also do not change in plural form.

Pronouns: Like nouns and adjectives, some pronouns take special forms in the oblique case:

Direct form	Oblique form
मैं	मुझ
हम	हम
आप	आप
तुम	तुम
वू	तुझ
यह	इस
वह	उस
ये	इन
वे	उन

Examples:

मुझ से बात कीजिये ।
उसका नाम बताइये ।
उस बड़े कमरे में जाइये ।

Please talk with me.
Please tell (me) his name.
Please go in that big room.

इस सुन्दर साड़ी का दाम बताइये । *Please tell (me) the price of this pretty sari.*

इस छोटी लड़की का नाम क्या है ? *What is the name of this little girl?*

Note: The plural oblique form will be discussed in Section 14.

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

Look at the cloth.

कपड़ा देखिये ।

किताब देखिये ।

जूता देखिये ।

फल देखिये ।

संतरा देखिये ।

मेज़ देखिये ।

दीवार देखिये ।

कमरा देखिये ।

Look at the cloth.

कपड़े को देखिये ।

2. Substitution drill

We study here.

हम यहाँ पढ़ते हैं ।

in the room

in this room

in this big room

at home

in that city

at (in) the university

at (in) that university

at (in) that famous university

in this library

in this big library

3. Substitution drill

Please call that student.

उस छात्र को बुलाइये ।

that Indian student

that good student

that girl

that pretty girl

that boy

that big boy

that foreigner

that Indian woman

that American woman

that man

4. Transformation drill

That is cheap cloth.

वह सस्ता कपड़ा है ।

वह सुन्दर साड़ी है ।

वह महँगी मेज़ है ।

वह बड़ा कमरा है ।

वह मीठा सेब है ।

वह बड़ी कुर्सी है ।

वह ताज़ा फल है ।

वह छोटा लड़का है ।

वह अच्छा छात्र है ।

Look at that cheap cloth.

उस सस्ते कपड़े को देखिये ।

5. Substitution drill

Please tell (me) the price of this book.

इस किताब का दाम बताइये ।

this pen

this small chair

that small chair
that sweet apple
this fresh sweet
that good fruit
that pretty sari
this big table
that ripe papaya
this small pencil

6. Substitution drill

What is the name of this Indian boy?

इस हिन्दुस्तानी लड़के का नाम क्या है ?

that student

this good student

that foreigner

this Indian girl

that big man

that American boy

this Pakistani woman

this fruit shop

that beautiful city

7. Translation exercise

1. What is the name of this little girl?
2. My books are on that big table. Bring them here.
3. What is the price of this pretty sari from Banaras?
4. Please call that Indian woman.
5. Bring the newspaper from that room.
6. Don't sit on that big chair near the window.
7. Please tell (me) the name of this small sweet.
8. What is the price of this fresh orange?

9. Your friend works in this big shop.
10. There are many students in this room.
11. My friend lives in that big house.
12. Many foreign students study at (in) this famous university.

11. POSTPOSITIONS को AND से WITH PERSONAL OBJECTS

In Hindi a verb cannot agree with a noun or pronoun followed by a postposition, because a postposition "blocks" the operation of agreement between a noun or pronoun and the verb. In other words, the grammatical subject in Hindi has to be in the direct case for the verb to agree with it.

The object of a sentence, on the other hand, may be marked by the postposition को. If the object is inanimate, that is, not referring to a person, the use of the postposition may add a meaning of definiteness, which is conveyed in English by the definite article "the." The presence or absence of the postposition को is often equivalent to the use of the definite or the indefinite article in English, although this is only an approximate equivalence. Examples:

वह मखबार खरीदती है।	<i>She buys a newspaper.</i>
वह मखबार को पढ़ती है।	<i>She reads the newspaper.</i>

Sometimes the postposition को is used simply to emphasize the inanimate object. Examples:

किताब पढ़ो।	<i>Read the book.</i>
किताब को पढ़ो।	<i>Read the book.</i>

The meaning of these two sentences is the same, except that in the second sentence the postposition को is used to emphasize the object "book" or to particularize any specific "book" (depending on the context).

If the object of a sentence is animate, that is, if it is a noun or pronoun referring to a human being, then a postposition is generally used with it. If the reference is to a specific person then the use of a postposition is obligatory. This postposition is generally को. Examples:

(माप) उस को बुलाइये।	<i>Please call him.</i>
वह राम को पढ़ाता है।	<i>He teaches Ram.</i>

Some Hindi verbs require the use of the postposition **से** with an animate object. The most common of these verbs are **कहना** *to say*, **बोलना** *to speak*, **बात करना** *to converse*, **पूछना** *to ask*, **मिलना** *to meet*. Examples:

मैं कैम्पस पर दोस्त से मिलती हूँ। *I meet (my) friend on campus.*
वह छात्र से बात करता है। *He converses with the student.*

Note:

(1) If a sentence has both an indirect and a direct object, the indirect object (which is generally animate) must be followed by the postposition **को** or **से**. The direct object (whether animate or inanimate) will not take any postposition and will therefore not be in the oblique case. Examples:

मैं छात्र को किताब देती हूँ। *I give the book to the student.*
औरत लड़की को बच्चा देती है। *The woman gives the child to the girl.*
हम आपसे यह सवाल पूछते हैं। *We ask you this question.*

(2) When a sentence has both an indirect object and a direct object, the indirect object with the postposition generally precedes the direct object. The standard word order is:

subject indirect object direct object verb

Pronouns with the postposition को

Direct case	Oblique case	With को	Combined form with को
मैं	मुझ	मुझको	मुझे
हम	हम	हमको	हमें
आप	आप	आपको	आपको

Pronouns with the postposition को (contd.)

Direct case	Oblique case	With को	Combined form with को
तुम तू	तुम तुझ	तुमको तुझको	तुम्हें तुझे
यह वह ये वे	इस उस इन उन	इसको उसको इनको उनको	इसे उसे इन्हें उन्हें
क्या / कौन (sg.) क्या / कौन (pl.)	किस किन	किसको किनको	किसे किन्हें

Note:

(1) The combined forms of the pronouns with को (extreme right column above) are very frequent in standard Hindi.

(2) The combined forms are possible only when the postposition को directly follows a pronoun. If any other word is used between the pronoun and को, then the combined forms cannot be used. Examples:

आप उसे ये किताबें दीजिये ।	<i>Please give these books to him.</i>
आप उस लड़के को ये किताबें दीजिये ।	<i>Please give these books to that boy.</i>
आप हमें हिन्दी पढ़ाइये ।	<i>Teach us Hindi.</i>
आप हम सब को हिन्दी पढ़ाइये ।	<i>Teach Hindi to all of us.</i>

(3) Students should be aware of the distinction between the combined forms of इसको and उसको, which are इसे and उसे, and the oblique forms of these pronouns with the postposition से, which are इससे and उससे respectively.

Exercises**1. Transformation drill**

to say	Please say (it) to him.
कहना	उससे कहिये ।
पूछना	
देखना	
बात करना	
सुनना	
बताना	
बुलाना	
बोलना	
मिलना	
सुनाना	

2. Substitution drill

We talk to you.

हम आप से बात करते हैं ।

ask you some questions

speak to you

say this to you

call you

listen to you

see you

understand you

tell you something

tell you a story

3. Substitution drill

Please give him some books.

उसको कुछ किताबें दीजिये ।

me

us
 them
 him
 that girl
 her
 this student
 my friend
 this Indian boy
 his sister
 my brother

4. Substitution drill

We give him some money.

हम उसको कुछ पैसा देते हैं।

you (polite form)

them

her

you (intimate form)

Ram

his friend

you (familiar form)

his brother's friend

5. Individual conversational response drill

(Add to the basic sentence first the direct object and then the indirect object, if any.)

Please ask.

आप पूछिये।

this question

यह सवाल

he

वह

Please ask this question.

आप यह सवाल पूछिये।

Please ask him this question.

आप उससे यह सवाल पूछिये।

माप दीजिये ।

यह किताब
मैं

मैं देता हूँ ।

यह साड़ी
बह लड़की

माप बताइये ।

उसका नाम
हम

माप पढ़ाइये ।

हिन्दी
यह लड़का

फलबाला बेचता है ।

फल
विदेशी

बह बात करती है ।

लड़का

माप देखते हैं ।

कौन

मैं पूछती हूँ ।

सबाल
शिक्षक

तुम मिलते हो ।

कौन

माप यहाँ बुलाइये ।

बह लड़का

माप दीजिये ।

कुछ चाय
मैं

बह सुनाता है ।

कहानी
छोटी लड़की

बहु सिखाता है ।

पियानो

हम

में कहता हूँ ।

यह

बाप

6. Oral questions

- तुम किससे सबाल पूछते हो ?
- कौन बिदेशी को साड़ियाँ दिखाता है ?
- बाप कैम्पस पर किससे मिलते हैं ?
- पिताजी किसको कहानी सुनाते हैं ?
- कौन बापको हिन्दी पढ़ाता है ?
- तुम किससे हिन्दी बोलते हो ?
- फलबाला किसको फल का दाम बताता है ?
- क्या तुम रोज़ दोस्त से बात करते हो ?
- कौन तुम्हें सितार सिखाता है ?
- बहु तुम्हें क्या देता है ?

7. Translation Exercise

1. Please tell me his name.
2. Ask the teacher this question.
3. Give these books to Ram.
4. Please tell a story to the little girl.
5. Every day I see your teacher in the library.
6. The fruitseller sells fruits to the American.
7. We meet him every day on the campus.
8. Please give us some Indian tea.
9. To whom does he teach Hindi?
10. We talk to them in Hindi.

12. THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

The present progressive tense in Hindi is used to indicate an action that is actually taking place at the time of speaking, in contrast to the present habitual tense, which refers to a habitual action or state.

Formation: The present progressive tense has three parts: (1) the verb stem; (2) the progressive endings रहा, रहे, or रही, which agree in number and gender with the subject of the verb; thus रहा is used if the subject is masculine singular, रहे if the subject is masculine plural, and रही if the subject is feminine singular or plural; and (3) the appropriate simple present tense form of the verb होना *to be* to mark the tense of the action. The basic pattern is:

stem	रहा (masc. sg.)	है (sg.)
	रहे (masc. pl.)	हैं (pl.)
	रही (fem. sg. or pl.)	हूँ (if the subject is मैं)
		हो (if the subject is तुम)

Examples with the verb पढ़ना *to read, to study*:

मैं किताब पढ़ रहा / रही हूँ ।	<i>I (M/F) am reading a book.</i>
हम किताब पढ़ रहे / रही हैं ।	<i>We (M/F) are reading a book.</i>
आप किताब पढ़ रहे / रही हैं ।	<i>You (M/F) are reading a book.</i>
तुम किताब पढ़ रहे / रही हो ।	<i>You (M/F) are reading a book.</i>
तू किताब पढ़ रहा / रही है ।	<i>You (M/F) are reading a book.</i>
यह किताब पढ़ रहा / रही है ।	<i>He/She is reading a book.</i>
वह किताब पढ़ रहा / रही है ।	<i>He/She is reading a book.</i>
ये किताब पढ़ रहे / रही हैं ।	<i>They (M/F) are reading a book.</i>
वे किताब पढ़ रहे / रही हैं ।	<i>They (M/F) are reading a book.</i>

In this verb form the progressive endings are written as separate words and are not joined with the verb stem.

In the present progressive tense, a negative statement can be formed by adding the negative particle नहीं either before or after the verb stem. The present tense forms of the verb होना are not generally dropped in negative statements as they are in the present habitual tense. If these forms are dropped, then, as in the present habitual tense, a special nasalization is added to distinguish feminine plural forms from feminine singular forms.

Examples:

आपकी बहनें किताब नहीं पढ़ रही हैं। *Your sisters are not reading the book.*

आपकी बहनें किताब पढ़ नहीं रही हैं।

आपकी बहनें किताब नहीं पढ़ रहीं।

Note:

(1) Although the present progressive tense is basically used to talk about an action that is actually in progress at the time of speaking, sometimes this tense is used for future actions also. (The actual future tense can also be used in these situations.) Example:

मेरा दोस्त कल भारत जा रहा है। *My friend is going to India tomorrow.*

This use of the present progressive tense to indicate a future action is most common with verbs of motion, e.g., आना, जाना, etc. English also employs the present progressive tense for future actions as seen in the translation above.

(2) In English sometimes the distinction between the present habitual and the present progressive tense is not clear. For example, the sentence "My father is working in this office" could mean either that he works here regularly or that he is actually working at the time of speaking. In Hindi this distinction is made very clear, and the present progressive tense is used only for those actions that are actually in progress at the time of speaking.

For actions that are performed on a regular basis, the present habitual tense is used.

(3) If the plural pronouns refer to a group of males and females, the masculine plural forms are used. Examples:

आप किताब पढ़ रहे हैं।
वे किताब पढ़ रहे हैं।

You (M or M & F) are reading a book.
They (M or M & F) are reading a book.

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

to go home
घर जाना
फल खाना
अंग्रेजी बोलना
घर जाना
दूध पीना
पत्र लिखना
काम करना
किताबें पढ़ना
सवाल पूछना
कपड़े खरीदना
हिन्दी पढ़ना

I am going home.
मैं घर जा रहा हूँ।

2. Substitution drill

He is talking with a friend.
वह दोस्त से बात कर रहा है।
हम
वे (M)
यह (M)

तुम (F)
 ये (F)
 तू (M)
 कौन (sg.)
 तुम लोग
 वे लोग (F)
 हम लोग
 आप (F)
 कौन (pl.)
 मेरा दोस्त
 हम सब

3. Transformation drill

to do
 करना
 खाना
 देखना
 बोलना
 लिखना
 दिखाना
 सुनना
 बेचना
 बरीदना
 पीना

What are you doing?
 तुम क्या कर रहे हो ?

4. Chain drill

Q: What are you doing?
 तुम क्या कर रहे हो ?

A: I am studying Hindi.
 मैं हिन्दी पढ़ रहा हूँ ।

5. Transformation drill

The girl writes a letter to a friend.

लड़की दोस्त को पत्र लिखती है।

तुम क्या करते हो ?

आप लोग क्या पढ़ते हैं ?

वे लोग यहाँ कपड़े खरीदते हैं।

मैं लाइब्रेरी जाती हूँ।

कौन दूध पीता है ?

कौन शिक्षक से सवाल पूछता है ?

तुम काम करती हो।

हम आपको जवाब देते हैं।

मेरा दोस्त अक्सर पढ़ता है।

लड़की कुर्सी पर बैठती है।

हम आपसे हिन्दी बोलते हैं।

The girl is writing a letter to a friend.

लड़की दोस्त को पत्र लिख रही है।

6. Oral questions

तुम क्या कर रहे हो ?

तुम लोग कहाँ जा रहे हो ?

आपके दोस्त क्या भी रहे हैं ?

तू किससे बात कर रहा है ?

आप किसको देख रहे हैं ?

आप लोग कहाँ जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षक किसको हिन्दी पढ़ा रहे हैं ?

वह किससे सवाल पूछ रहा है ?

कौन लाइब्रेरी जा रहा है ?

आप किससे हिन्दी बोल रहे हैं ?

वह लड़का उस कमरे में क्या कर रहा है ?

वे छात्र कौन-सी किताब पढ़ रहे हैं ?

वह किसको कहानी सुना रहा है ?

कौन भारत के बारे में पढ़ रहा है ?

7. Chain drill

Q: Who is buying books?

कौन किताबें खरीद रहा है ?

A: The students are buying books.

छात्र किताबें खरीद रहे हैं।

8. Transformation drill

We are speaking English.

हम अंग्रेज़ी बोल रहे हैं।

हम मखबार पढ़ रहे हैं।

हम यूनिवर्सिटी जा रहे हैं।

हम उर्दू लिख रहे हैं।

हम खाना पका रहे हैं।

हम किताबें खरीद रहे हैं।

हम चाय पी रहे हैं।

हम काम कर रहे हैं।

We are not speaking English.

हम अंग्रेज़ी नहीं बोल रहे हैं।

9. Individual conversational response drill

Are we speaking French?

क्या हम फ्रेंच बोल रहे हैं ?

क्या माप उर्दू लिख रहे हैं ?

क्या माप चाय पी रहे हैं ?

क्या ये विद्यार्थी घर जा रहे हैं ?

क्या तुम जूते खरीद रहे हो ?

क्या मापका दोस्त उर्दू पढ़ रहा है ?

क्या माप मखबार पढ़ रहे हैं ?

क्या फलवाला मिठाई बेच रहा है ?

क्या ये छात्र उर्दू लिख रहे हैं ?

क्या तुम अंग्रेज़ी की किताब खरीद रहे हो ?

क्या वे लोग हिन्दुस्तानी संगीत सुन रहे हैं ?

No, not French; we are speaking Hindi.

नहीं, फ्रेंच नहीं; हम हिन्दी बोल रहे हैं।

10. Translation exercise

1. I am listening to Indian music.
2. Are you reading the Hindi newspaper? (polite form)
3. The student is buying books from this bookstore.
4. We are not studying French. We are studying Hindi.
5. She is asking us many questions.
6. What are you doing here in my room? (familiar form)
7. Are you singing a Hindi song? (intimate form)
8. She is not going home. She is going to the party.
9. They are speaking Urdu with that Pakistani man.
10. What are they drinking? They are drinking cold coffee.
11. My friend is studying in that room.
12. Our teacher is telling us about India.

13. INDIRECT VERB CONSTRUCTIONS

Various verbs and expressions in Hindi are used in indirect verb constructions. In these constructions the general connotation is that the subject is not actively involved in the activity of the verb and that the action or condition happens to the subject.

Indirect verb constructions are very common in Hindi and are used in many different situations. The sentence structure of these constructions is very different from the one used in equivalent English sentences. But since all indirect verb constructions follow the same basic pattern, once this pattern is learned it will not be difficult for a non-Hindi speaker to perceive the situation from a Hindi speaker's point of view. The basic pattern is:

(1) The noun or pronoun designating the principal of the action in the English sentence (i.e., the person who likes someone or something, the person who knows about someone or something, the person who knows the skill, the person who gets or obtains the object, the person who experiences the feeling) becomes the indirect object in the corresponding Hindi sentence and is followed by the postposition **को**.

(2) The direct object of the English sentence functions as the subject in the corresponding Hindi sentence and the verb agrees with it.

Thus, the English sentence "She likes these saris" is expressed in Hindi as:

Indirect object + को	subject	verb
उसको	ये साड़ियाँ	पसन्द हैं
<i>To her</i>	<i>these saris</i>	<i>are pleasing</i>

In this section four verbs that occur in indirect verb constructions are discussed: (1) पसन्द होना, (2) मालूम होना, (3) जाना, and (4) मिलना.

(1) **पसन्द होना:** Although translated into English as “to like,” this verb in Hindi literally means “to be pleasing to” and is used in indirect verb constructions. Examples:

उस औरत को बनारसी साड़ियाँ पसन्द हैं ।

That woman likes the Banarasi saris. (lit., The saris of Banaras are pleasing to that woman.)

लड़की को कहानियाँ पढ़ना पसन्द है ।

The girl likes to read stories. (Note: Here the verb agrees with the infinitive “पढ़ना.”)

उसको मैं पसन्द हूँ ।

He likes me. (or She likes me.)

(2) **मालूम होना:** This verb is generally translated as “to know” (lit., “to be known to”) but has the general connotation “to have information about something or someone.” Examples:

क्या आपको सब जवाब मालूम हैं ।

Do you know all the answers? (lit., Are all the answers known to you?)

मुझे उस छात्र का नाम मालूम नहीं है ।

I don't know that student's name.

(3) **जाना:** This verb is used in both direct and indirect verb constructions. In direct verb constructions it means “to come.” Example:

वह कब घर आता है ?

When does he come home?

When used in indirect verb constructions, जाना is translated as “to know” and is generally used to express the knowledge of learned skills. Because of this special meaning, the verb जाना in indirect verb constructions usually indicates knowing some language or knowing how to do something. Examples:

मुझे हिन्दी आती है ।

I know Hindi.

उसको सितार बजाना माता है।

He knows how to play the sitar.

(4) **मिलना**: This verb expresses different meanings in different contexts. Like **माना** it is used in both direct and indirect verb constructions.

A. In direct verb constructions the verb **मिलना** often means “to meet (someone)” with the connotation that the meeting is intentional or arranged.

मैं कॉफी की दुकान में दोस्त से मिलती हूँ।

I meet with (my) friend in the coffee shop.

हम रोज़ क्लास में आप से मिलते हैं।

Every day we meet you in the class.

Note: The object (i.e., the person one meets with) takes the postposition से.

B. In indirect verb constructions **मिलना** has one of the following two meanings:

(1) When the subject in the Hindi sentence is animate, the verb **मिलना** in indirect verb constructions means “to happen to meet someone,” and the implication here is that the mentioned meeting is unexpected and unplanned. Example:

हमें इस दुकान में अक्सर हिन्दुस्तानी लोग मिलते हैं।

In this shop we often meet (come across) Indian people.

(2) When the subject in the Hindi sentence is inanimate, the verb **मिलना** has the general meaning “to be available to,” “to get,” “to receive.” Examples:

वहाँ सस्ती किताबें मिलती हैं।

Inexpensive books are available there.

उस दुकान में सुन्दर साड़ियाँ मिलती हैं।

In that shop (you) get beautiful saris.

मुझे हर हफ्ते माँ का पत्र मिलता है।

Every week I receive mother's letter.

Many other verbs and expressions occur in indirect verb constructions. Some of them will be discussed later.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

I like Indian food.

मुझे हिन्दुस्तानी खाना पसन्द है।

ये किताबें

बर्कली

अमरीकन लोग

मद्रासी साड़ियाँ

हिन्दी

हिन्दुस्तानी लोग

हिन्दुस्तानी फ़िल्में

यह शहर

ठंडा मौसम

यह यूनिवर्सिटी

2. Substitution drill

Which book do you like?

तुम्हें कौन-सी किताब पसन्द है।

शहर

फ़िल्म

संगीत

कलास

देश
भाषा
बख़्ख़बार
मौसम
छात्र

3. Chain drill

Q: Which book do you like?

तुम्हें कौन-सी किताब पसन्द है ?

A: I like this book.

मुझे यह किताब पसन्द है ।

Q: Which girl do you like?

बापको कौन-सी लड़की पसन्द है ?

A: I like Sita.

मुझे सीता पसन्द है ।

4. Substitution drill

We like to see films.

हमें फ़िल्में देखना पसन्द है ।

हिन्दी पढ़ना

गाना गाना

खाना पकाना

पार्टी में जाना

संगीत सुनना

किताब पढ़ना

हिन्दुस्तानी खाना खाना

5. Chain drill

Q: What do you like to do ?

तुम्हें क्या करना पसन्द है ?

A: I like to listen to music.

मुझे संगीत सुनना पसन्द है ।

6. Oral questions

क्या आपको बर्कली पसन्द है ?

तुम्हें कैसा मौसम पसन्द है ?

क्या तुम्हें बनारसी साड़ियाँ पसन्द हैं ?

आपको कैसा संगीत सुनना पसन्द है ?

क्या आपको हिन्दी पसन्द है ?

किसको फ़िल्म देखना पसन्द है ?

तुम्हें कैसा खाना पसन्द है ?

तुम्हें कहीं जाना पसन्द है ?

तुम्हें चाय पसन्द है या कॉफी ?

आपको कौन पसन्द है ?

क्या तुम्हें बर्कली का मौसम पसन्द है ?

आपको हिन्दुस्तानी खाना पसन्द है या अमरीकन खाना ?

तुम्हें क्या करना पसन्द है ?

तुम्हें क्या पढ़ना पसन्द है ?

7. Substitution drill

Do you know the answer?

आपको जवाब मालूम है ?

उसका नाम

सबाल

क्या

मेरा नाम

इस शहर का नाम

उस किताब का दाम
उस गोंब का नाम
उस छात्र का नाम
उसकी बहन का नाम
इस सवाल का जवाब

8. Substitution drill

We know everything.

हमें सब कुछ मालूम है।

I

You (polite form)

This boy

You (intimate form)

They

That girl

This student

You (familiar form)

9. Individual conversational response drill

Who is he ? Do you know ?

Yes, I know. He is David.

वह कौन है ? आपको मालूम है ?

हाँ, मुझे मालूम है। वह डेविड है।

ये जूते कहाँ से हैं ? आपको मालूम है ?

सस्ता खाना कहाँ मिलता है ? आपको मालूम है ?

यह क्या है ? आपको मालूम है ?

अच्छे हिन्दुस्तानी कपड़े कहाँ मिलते हैं ? आपको मालूम है ?

सुन्दर साड़ियाँ कहाँ मिलती हैं ? आपको मालूम है ?

इस छात्र का नाम क्या है ? आपको मालूम है ?

इस किताब का दाम क्या है ? आपको मालूम है ?

10. Chain drill

Q: What is this? Do you know?

यह क्या है ? मापको मालूम है ?

A: Yes, I know. It's a table.

हाँ, मुझे मालूम है। यह मेज़ है।

Q: Who is he? Do you know?

वह कौन है ? मापको मालूम है ?

A: No, I don't know.

नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं।

11. Substitution drill

Indian sweets are obtained there. (i.e., One gets Indian sweets there.)

वहाँ हिन्दुस्तानी मिठाइयाँ मिलती हैं।

सुन्दर साड़ियाँ

हिन्दी की किताबें

मच्छे कपड़े

सस्ते फल

मच्छा खाना

अमरीकन जूते

सस्ती चीज़ें

सुन्दर तसवीरें

12. Individual conversational response drill

What does one get in a bookstore?

किताब की दुकान पर क्या मिलता है ?

कपड़े की दुकान पर क्या मिलता है ?

साड़ी की दुकान पर क्या मिलता है ?

जूते की दुकान पर क्या मिलता है ?

One gets books.

किताबें मिलती हैं।

फल की दुकान पर कौन मिलता है ?
 मिठाई की दुकान पर कौन मिलता है ?
 विश्वविद्यालय में कौन मिलते हैं ?
 हिन्दी की क्लास में कौन मिलते हैं ?
 अच्छी मिठाइयाँ कहाँ मिलती हैं ?
 सस्ते कपड़े कहाँ मिलते हैं ?
 रेशमी साड़ियाँ कहाँ मिलती हैं ?

13. Chain drill

Q: Where does one get good Indian food?

अच्छा भारतीय खाना कहाँ मिलता है ?

A: In that shop.

उस दुकान में ।

14. Substitution drill

The foreigner knows Hindi.

विदेशी को हिन्दी आती है ।

मुझे

आपको

तुम्हें

हमें

तुझे

उसको

इनको

इस छात्र को

इस लड़के को

15. Substitution drill

Do you know Hindi?

क्या आपको हिन्दी आती है ?

how to speak Hindi

Urdu

how to write Urdu

English

how to read English

how to play the sitar

how to play the piano

how to cook Indian food

how to dance

how to swim

16. Chain drill

Q: Do you know French?

क्या आपको फ्रेंच आती है ?

A: Yes, I know a little French.

हाँ, मुझे थोड़ी फ्रेंच आती है ।

Q: Do you know how to write Urdu?

क्या आपको उर्दू लिखना आता है ?

A: No, I don't know how to write Urdu.

नहीं, मुझे उर्दू लिखना नहीं आता ।

17. Translation exercise

1. My friend likes Indian films.
2. Do you know that Indian student's name?
3. He likes to read Hindi stories.
4. The foreigner doesn't know the name of this village.

5. We like Indian food. What kind of food do you like?
6. She knows how to speak Urdu, but she doesn't know how to write it.
7. What do you get in this shop?
8. Do you know how to cook Indian food?
9. In this shop we get beautiful silk saris.
10. I like cold weather, but my wife likes hot weather.
11. How many languages do you know?
12. They get a lot of money.
13. I like to play the sitar.
14. That smart student knows all the answers.

14. THE PLURAL OBLIQUE FORM

Plural oblique forms, like singular oblique forms, are used for all the members of a noun phrase (i.e., a noun or pronoun and all its modifiers) when followed by a postposition.

Nouns: All masculine and feminine nouns, whether marked or unmarked, have the ending - **ओं** for their plural oblique form. Marked masculine nouns change the - **भा** ending to - **ओं** while all other masculine and feminine nouns have the oblique plural ending - **ओं** added to their direct singular form. Examples:

	Singular		Plural	Plural oblique
marked masc. noun	केला लड़का	<i>banana</i> <i>boy</i>	केले लड़के	केलों का लड़कों का
unmarked masc. noun	बाज़ार फल	<i>market</i> <i>fruit</i>	बाज़ार फल	बाज़ारों का फलों का
marked fem. noun	मिठाई कुरसी	<i>sweet</i> <i>chair</i>	मिठाइयाँ कुरसियाँ	मिठाइयों का कुरसियों का
unmarked fem. noun	किताब माता	<i>book</i> <i>mother</i>	किताबें माताएँ	किताबों का माताओं का

Note:

(1) The postposition **का** is used in the above chart as an example of a Hindi postposition and can be replaced by any other postposition (e.g., लड़कों से, लड़कों को, etc.).

(2) The general spelling rule is that the final long ई is shortened to short इ and य is inserted before adding the endings बा, भाँ, भो, or भों, and the final long ऊ is shortened to short उ before adding बा, भाँ, भो, or भों. Examples:

Singular		Plural	Plural oblique
मादमी	<i>man</i>	मादमी	मादमियों का
भाई	<i>brother</i>	भाई	भाइयों का
धोबी	<i>washerman</i>	धोबी	धोबियों का
हिन्दू	<i>Hindu</i>	हिन्दू	हिन्दुओं का
डाकू	<i>dacoit</i>	डाकू	डाकुओं का
चाकू	<i>knife</i>	चाकू	चाकुओं का

Adjectives: Adjectives modifying plural nouns, whether masculine or feminine, marked or unmarked, do not change in plural oblique form. Examples:

अच्छे लड़के	<i>good boys</i>	->	अच्छे लड़कों का
अच्छे छात्र	<i>good students</i>	->	अच्छे छात्रों का
अच्छी लड़कियाँ	<i>good girls</i>	->	अच्छी लड़कियों का
अच्छी औरतें	<i>good women</i>	->	अच्छी औरतों का
सुन्दर जूते	<i>beautiful shoes</i>	->	सुन्दर जूतों का
सुन्दर पेड़	<i>beautiful trees</i>	->	सुन्दर पेड़ों का
सुन्दर साड़ियाँ	<i>beautiful saris</i>	->	सुन्दर साड़ियों का
सुन्दर तस्वीरें	<i>beautiful pictures</i>	->	सुन्दर तस्वीरों का

The oblique forms of pronouns have been discussed previously in Section 10.

Exercises1. Substitution drill

Ask those boys.

उन सड़कों से पूछिये ।

सड़कियों

बादमियों

बौरतों

बच्चों

दुकानदारों

फलबालों

बिदेशियों

छात्रों

शिक्षकों

2. Transformation drill

Buy these shoes.

ये जूते खरीदिये ।

ये साड़ियाँ देखिये ।

ये कुरसियाँ ठीक कीजिये ।

ये कपड़े देखिये ।

ये किताबें पढ़िये ।

ये कागज़ खरीदिये ।

ये वाक्य पढ़िये ।

ये चीज़ें ठीक कीजिये ।

ये फूल देखिये ।

Buy these shoes.

इन जूतों को खरीदिये ।

3. Substitution drill

Please tell (me) the price of these pretty saris.

इन सुन्दर साड़ियों का दाम बताइये ।

these Indian saris

these fresh sweets
 these good tables
 these Pakistani clothes
 these small fruits
 these fresh vegetables
 these good shoes
 these big books
 these pretty things
 these big papers
 these pretty flowers

4. Transformation drill

Look at these Indian saris.

ये हिन्दुस्तानी साड़ियाँ देखो ।

ये अच्छी किताबें पढ़ो ।

ये महुँगे कपड़े खरीदो ।

ये ताज़े फल खरीदो ।

ये बंगाली मिठाइयाँ खाओ ।

ये सस्ते कपड़े खरीदो ।

ये सुन्दर कमीज़ें धोओ ।

ये दिल्ली के बाज़ार देखो ।

ये ताज़े सन्तरे खाओ ।

ये अच्छे जूते खरीदो ।

ये बड़ी कुरसियाँ ठीक करो ।

ये मुश्किल सबाल पूछो ।

Look at these Indian saris.

इन हिन्दुस्तानी साड़ियों को देखो ।

5. Individual conversational response drill

(Add to the basic sentence first the direct object and then the indirect object, if any.)

Please give.

आप दीजिये ।

these sweets

ये मिठाइयाँ

Please give these sweets.

आप ये मिठाइयाँ दीजिये ।

children
बच्चे

आप बच्चों को ये मिठाइयाँ दीजिये ।

हिन्दी
ये विदेशी

आप पढ़ाइये ।

किताबें
लोग

वह बेचता है ।

सबाल
सब छात्र

शिक्षक पूछते हैं ।

बहुत दोस्त

हम कैम्पस पर मिलते हैं ।

ताज महल
लोग

वह दिखाता है ।

हिन्दुस्तानी सड़कियाँ

वह बात कर रही है ।

भारत के बारे में
लड़के

पिताजी बता रहे हैं ।

कहानियाँ
बच्चे

मेरी माँ सुनाती हैं ।

वे आदमी

आप बुलाइये ।

रेशमी साड़ियाँ
विदेशी औरतें

वह दिखा रहा है ।

6. Translation exercise

1. What is the price of these pretty saris?
2. He is talking with some Indian students.
3. My husband cooks Indian food for my friends.
4. Show these expensive shoes to those foreign customers.
5. Please bring some wine for these people.
6. He teaches Hindi to these foreigners.
7. Give these sweets to those children.
8. Our teacher is asking students some questions.
9. These Indian men know a little Sanskrit.
10. My brothers like to eat Indian food.

15. चाहना AND चाहिये

The verb चाहना *to wish, to want, to desire* is commonly used in Hindi. It indicates either a desire for something or, more frequently, a desire to carry out some action. In the first usage it takes an inanimate noun as its object; in the second situation the object of the verb is always an infinitive representing the desired action or activity. This infinitive comes directly before the verb. Examples:

मैं कुछ आम चाहती हूँ ।

I want (desire) some mangoes.

लड़की नये कपड़े चाहती है ।

The girl wants (desires) new clothes.

ये छात्र भारत जाना चाहते हैं ।

These students want (wish) to go to India.

मेरी बेटी उर्दू सीखना चाहती है ।

My daughter wants (wishes) to learn Urdu.

भारत में हम ताज महल देखना चाहते हैं ।

In India we want (wish) to see the Taj Mahal.

Note: When the verb चाहना has an animate noun as its object, it has the idiomatic meaning "to love (to desire)" that person. Example:

लड़की पीटर को बहुत चाहती है । *The girl loves Peter very much.*

चाहिये (चाहिए): Although the verb चाहिये appears as if it is the polite imperative form of the verb चाहना, it does not function like an imperative at all. It has the general meaning "to be needed," "to be wanted," "to be required." The verb चाहिये always occurs in an indirect verb construction; therefore the subject of a corresponding English sentence (i.e., the person who needs or requires something) becomes the indirect object in Hindi followed by the postposition को, and the object (i.e., the thing that is needed

or required) functions as the subject with which the verb agrees. The plural of चाहिये is चाहियें, but some speakers use चाहिये for both singular and plural agreement. Examples:

आपको क्या चाहिये ?

What do you want (need)? (lit., to you what is needed?)

उस गरीब आदमी को खाना खरीदने के लिए कुछ पैसा चाहिये ।

That poor man needs some money to (in order to) buy food.

मुझे दो किताबें चाहियें ।

I need two books.

Note: Although both चाहना and चाहिये can be translated into English as "want," चाहना conveys more of a desire while चाहिये indicates more of a need. Examples:

मुझे नये जूते चाहियें ।

I want (need) new shoes.

मैं नये जूते चाहता हूँ ।

I want (desire) new shoes.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

We want new books.

हम नई किताबें चाहते हैं ।

ताज़े फल

नये जूते

कुछ पैसा

पुरानी चीज़ें

सुन्दर कपड़े

बहुत चीज़ें

सब कुछ

बहुत पैसा

2. Substitution drill

The girl wants to go to India.

लड़की भारत जाना चाहती है।

to write a letter

to sleep

to see the film

to buy a sari

to dance

to listen to the music

to work in this office

to learn Hindi

to meet the President

3. Oral questions

तुम क्या चाहते हो ?

तुम क्या करना चाहते हो ?

माप क्या पढ़ना चाहते हैं ?

तू क्या सीखना चाहता है ?

माप किस से मिलना चाहते हैं ?

तुम किस को पत्र लिखना चाहते हो ?

माप क्या खरीदना चाहते हैं ?

तू क्या बेचना चाहता है ?

तू कहीं जाना चाहता है ?

तुम कहीं रहना चाहते हो ?

माप क्या देखना चाहते हैं ?

4. Chain drill

Q: What do you want?

तुम क्या चाहते हो ?

A: I want some books.

मैं कुछ किताबें चाहता हूँ।

Q: What do you want to buy?
तुम क्या खरीदना चाहते हो ?

A: I want to buy some clothes.
मैं कुछ कपड़े खरीदना चाहता हूँ ।

5. Substitution drill

I need a pen.

मुझे एक कलम चाहिये ।

बहुत पैसा

कुछ खाना

चार किताबें

एक कमरा

सब कुछ

कुछ नहीं

बहुत चीज़ें

कुछ पानी

दूध

नये कपड़े

एक बनारसी साड़ी

गरम कॉफी

6. Chain drill

Q: What do you need?
आपको क्या चाहिये ?

A: I need some money.
मुझे कुछ पैसा चाहिये ।

Q: How many books do you need?
तुम्हें कितनी किताबें चाहियें ?

A: I need only one book.
मुझे सिर्फ एक किताब चाहिये ।

7. Oral questions

मापको क्या चाहिये ?
माप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?
तुम्हें कितना दूध चाहिये ?
तुम किस से मिलना चाहते हो ?
तुम कहाँ जाना चाहते हो ?
क्या तुझे नये जूते चाहियें ?
माप क्या खरीदना चाहते हैं ?
किसको यह किताब चाहिये ?
कौन भारत जाना चाहता है ?
किसको कुछ पैसा चाहिये ?
मुझे कुछ नहीं चाहिये । तुझे क्या चाहिये ?
किनको मदद चाहिये ?

8. Translation exercise

1. We want new clothes and new shoes.
2. These poor people need food and some clothes.
3. My sister wants to learn to play the sitar.
4. What do you need? I don't need anything.
5. Who wants to go with me?
6. He doesn't want to read these books.
7. Why does she need so many expensive clothes?
8. How many books do you need?
9. What do you want to do tonight? I want to see a movie.
10. We want to learn Hindi because we want to go to India.
11. They need some money to buy bread.
12. I want good food and good clothes. What do you want?

16. THE PAST OF होना TO BE

The past tense forms of the verb होना *to be* are था, थे, थी, and थीं. These forms agree with their subjects in number and gender.

- था is used with a masculine singular subject.
- थे is used with a masculine plural subject.
- थी is used with a feminine singular subject.
- थीं is used with a feminine plural subject.

Note:

(1) In the past tense, the verb होना does not have any special forms for मैं and तुम as it does in the present. Examples:

मैं क्लास में हूँ ।	<i>I am in the class.</i>
मैं क्लास में था ।	<i>I was in the class.</i>

तुम कहाँ हो ?	<i>Where are you?</i>
तुम कहाँ थे ?	<i>Where were you?</i>

(2) Past forms of होना do differentiate between masculine and feminine genders while the present forms do not. Examples:

वह शिक्षक है ।	<i>He/She is a teacher.</i>
वह शिक्षक था ।	<i>He was a teacher.</i>
वह शिक्षक थी ।	<i>She was a teacher.</i>

Exercises**1. Conversational response drill**

Where was that boy yesterday?

He was here.

वह लड़का कल कहाँ था ?

यहीं था ।

सब छात्र कल कहाँ थे ?

यह लड़की कल कहाँ थी ?

ये लड़कियाँ कल कहाँ थीं ?

आप लोग कल कहाँ थे ?

आपका दोस्त कल कहाँ था ?

तुम लोग कल कहाँ थे ?

तू कल कहाँ था ?

तुम कल कहाँ थे ?

आपकी बहनें कल कहाँ थीं ?

2. Individual conversational response drill

(Give any appropriate answer.)

How was that book?

It was good.

वह किताब कैसी थी ?

बच्छी थी ।

वह फ़िल्म कैसी थी ?

वह क्लास कैसी थी ?

राष्ट्रपति का भाषण कैसा था ?

आपके दोस्त कैसे थे ?

वहाँ का मौसम कैसा था ?

तुम्हारा काम कैसा था ?

वे चीज़ें कैसी थीं ?

कल खाना कैसा था ?

वे किताबें कैसी थीं ?

वहाँ सब लोग कैसे थे ?

आपका परिवार कैसा था ?

3. Chain drill

Q: How were those things?

वे चीज़ें कैसी थीं ?

A: They were good.

बच्छी थीं ।

Q: How were the books?

किताबें कैसी थीं ?

A: They were interesting.

दिलचस्प थीं ।

4. Substitution drill

Where was that man the day before yesterday?

वह आदमी परसों कहाँ था ?

बाप लोग

छोटी लड़की

बहू छात्र

तुम्हारा दोस्त

मेरा भाई

उसकी बहन / बहिन

बापकी पत्नी

बापकी माता जी

बापके पिता जी

उसके माता-पिता

उसकी सहेली

सब लोग

तुम लोग

5. Chain drill

Q: Where were you the day before yesterday in the evening?
तुम परसों शाम को कहाँ थे ?

A: I was on campus.
मैं कैम्पस पर था ।

Q: Where was your brother yesterday in the afternoon?
तुम्हारा भाई कल दोपहर को कहाँ था ?

A: He was in the library.
पुस्तकालय में था ।

Q: Where were you last night?
तुम कल रात को कहाँ थे ?

A: I was at home.
घर में था ।

6. Translation exercise

1. Yesterday those students were not in the room.
2. Last night the food was good.
3. Who were they? They were our friends.
4. Where was she? She was in the office.
5. How was the film? It was very interesting.
6. Yesterday the weather was not good.
7. Where were you the day before yesterday? I was at home.
8. How was his speech? It was not good.
9. How was the party? It was very enjoyable.
10. Yesterday how many people were at the meeting?

17. THE PAST HABITUAL TENSE

The past habitual tense is used to describe frequent, regular, or habitual actions in the past, corresponding to "used to" in English sentences. Often the past habitual tense is not used in English in situations where it would normally be used in Hindi. For example, "Last year he used to study at this university" is grammatically correct for a Hindi speaker although in English one would say, "Last year he studied at this university."

Formation: The formation of the past habitual tense is identical to the formation of the present habitual tense except that the appropriate past forms of the verb होना are used instead of their present forms. Examples:

मेरा भाई यहाँ पढ़ता है ।

My brother studies here.

मेरा भाई यहाँ पढ़ता था ।

My brother used to study here.

वे लड़के इस पार्क में खेलते हैं ।

Those boys play in this park.

वे लड़के इस पार्क में खेलते थे ।

Those boys used to play in this park.

Note: In negative statements, नहीं is used directly before the entire verb, but the past tense form of the verb होना is not dropped as is done in the negative of the present habitual tense.

वे बच्चे इस पार्क में नहीं खेलते थे ।

Those children did not (used to) play in this park.

Exercises1. Substitution drill

Those boys used to live here.

वे लड़के यहाँ रहते थे ।

used to work

used to study

used to play

used to sing

used to eat

used to sit

used to come

used to sleep

2. Substitution drill

Last year I used to work here.

पिछले साल मैं यहाँ काम करता था ।

हम

बहु लड़की

वे लोग

तुम (F)

वे औरतें

मेरे पिता

सेली और मार्था

जॉन

माप लोग

मेरा भाई

उसकी सहेली

माप

3. Transformation drill

We study Hindi.

हम हिन्दी पढ़ते हैं।

ये लड़कियाँ यहाँ रहती हैं।

मैं अंग्रेजी बोलता हूँ।

वे औरतें इस दफ्तर में काम करती हैं।

तुम कहाँ रहती हो ?

मैं यहाँ पढ़ती हूँ।

बच्चे इस पार्क में खेलते हैं।

तू क्या करती है ?

मेरी दोस्त तबला बजाती है।

उसका भाई यहाँ काम करता है।

बापके माता-पिता कहाँ रहते हैं ?

मेरी बहन इस यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ती है।

We used to study Hindi.

हम हिन्दी पढ़ते थे।

4. Chain drill

Q: Where did you used to live?

तुम कहाँ रहते थे ?

A: I used to live in Delhi.

मैं दिल्ली में रहता था।

Q: Where did you used to work?

बाप कहाँ काम करती थीं ?

A: I used to work in this office.

मैं इस दफ्तर में काम करती थी।

5. Translation exercise

1. They used to study in the library.
2. Last year I used to live in a big house near the university.
3. She used to buy books from this store.
4. Who used to work here? My brother used to work here.
5. He used to ask the teacher many questions.
6. Last year we used to study at (in) this university.
7. They (F) used to buy saris from this shop.
8. The children used to play in this park.
9. Ram and I used to see many Hindi films.
10. Last year her brother used to work in this office.

18. THE PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE

The past progressive tense is used to indicate an action that was in progress at a certain time in the past.

Formation: The formation of the past progressive tense is the same as the formation of the present progressive tense except that the simple present forms of the verb होना are replaced by their corresponding past forms.
Examples:

कल हम लाइब्रेरी में पढ़ रहे थे ।

Yesterday we were studying in the library.

बापके पिता दोस्तों से बात कर रहे थे ।

Your father was talking with friends.

बच्चा कमरे में सो रहा था ।

The child was sleeping in the room.

वे लड़कियाँ कहाँ खेल रही थीं ।

Where were those girls playing?

यहाँ कल बारिश हो रही थी ।

It was raining here yesterday.

In negative statements, the negative particle नहीं is added either before or after the verb stem. Examples:

वे छात्र क्लास नहीं जा रहे थे ।

Those students were not going to the class.

वे छात्र क्लास जा नहीं रहे थे ।

Those students were not going to the class.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

He was going to the market.

वह बाज़ार जा रहा था ।

मैं (M)

हम लोग

माप (F)
जॉन और जिम
बे लोग
तू (F)
तुम (M)
बहु मादमी
कौन
लीसा और जेन
तुम लोग

2. Transformation drill

I am buying fruits. मैं फल खरीद रहा हूँ। लड़की दोस्त से सबाल पूछ रही है। बच्चे पार्क में खेल रहे हैं। वह भाषण दे रहा है। वह सितार बजा रहा है। हम खाना खा रही हैं। कौन भारत जा रहा है ? मेरी पत्नी खाना पका रही है। माप क्या कर रहे हैं ? हम लोग हिन्दुस्तानी संगीत सुन रहे हैं। वह बच्चा कमरे में सो रहा है। पिता जी हमें कहानी सुना रहे हैं। तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो ? बे लड़कियाँ क्लास जा रही हैं।	I was buying fruits. मैं फल खरीद रहा था।
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3. Oral questions

माप कल दोपहर को कहाँ जा रहे थे ?
तुम कल सबेरे क्या खरीद रहे थे ?
माप कल शाम को कौन-सी किताब पढ़ रहे थे ?
तू कल किसको पत्र लिख रही थी ?

क्या तुम आज सबेरे हिन्दी का ख़बर पढ़ रहे थे ?
बच्चे दोपहर को कहाँ खेल रहे थे ?
तुम लोग किस से बात कर रहे थे ?
छात्र किस से सवाल पूछ रहे थे ?
क्या ये छात्र कल शराब पी रहे थे ?
तुम कल क्लास के बाद क्या बजा रहे थे ?
बाप लोग कल किसका भाषण सुन रहे थे ?

4. Chain drill

Q: What were you reading yesterday?
तुम कल क्या पढ़ रहे थे ?

A: This book.
यह किताब ।

Q: To whom were you writing a letter yesterday?
बाप कल किस को पत्र लिख रही थीं ?

A: To a friend.
दोस्त को ।

5. Translation exercise

1. He was speaking Hindi with an Indian woman.
2. Where were you going? I was going home.
3. To whom was she writing the letter?
4. Yesterday he was working in the office.
5. What were you people doing there? We were watching a Hindi film.
6. The children were listening to the story.
7. Who was singing? Those children were singing.
8. In the morning my father was reading a Hindi newspaper.
9. Those foreign students were not speaking English.
10. These students were asking many questions in the class.

19. EQUIVALENT OF THE ENGLISH VERB "TO HAVE"

In Hindi there is no single verb corresponding to the English verb "to have." This concept of possession is conveyed in Hindi in three different ways depending on what is possessed.

The basic structure of such sentences is:

subject	a postposition	object	the verb होना
(the possessor)		(what is possessed)	to be

Since the subject (i.e., the noun or pronoun expressing the possessor) is always followed by a postposition, which "blocks" the agreement of the verb with it, the verb agrees with the direct object (i.e., the noun representing what is possessed).

(1) The postposition के पास *near* is used with the subject (possessor) to express the possession of tangible, movable, and material objects (i.e., things that can be separated or given away). Examples:

शिक्षक के पास बहुत किताबें हैं।	<i>The teacher has many books.</i>
	(lit., <i>Near the teacher there are many books.</i>)
उस बादमी के पास सिर्फ़ एक रुपया है।	<i>That man has just one rupee.</i>

(2) The postpositions का, के, की *of, belonging to, related to* are used with the subject to express kinship relationships or any other human relationship, to indicate ownership of immovable objects, legal ownership, and possession of parts of the body. Examples:

उसके तीन भाई हैं।	<i>He/She has three brothers.</i>
	(lit., <i>There are three brothers of him/her.</i>)
हमारे दो हिन्दी के शिक्षक हैं।	<i>We have two Hindi teachers.</i>

मेरे पिता के दो मकान हैं ।
उसका सिर्फ़ एक हाथ है ।

*My father has two houses.
He has only one hand.*

Note: Some speakers, when referring to relatives, only use के irrespective of the number and gender of the following noun.

(3) When the thing possessed is an abstract entity, the postposition को to is used with the subject. Examples:

मुझे आज कुछ फुरसत है ।

I have some free time today. (lit., To me there is some free time today.)

क्या आपको आज बहुत काम है ।
बच्चे को बुखार है ।

*Do you have a lot of work today?
The child has fever.*

मेरे दोस्त को किताब की ज़रूरत है ।

My friend has need of the book.

Note: When the verb “to have” is used in English with an inanimate subject, Hindi uses the postposition में with it. Examples:

इस कमरे में सिर्फ़ एक खिड़की है ।

This room has only one window.

(lit., In this room there is only one window.)

उस घर में दो गुसलखाने हैं ।

That house has two bathrooms.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

I have many books.

मेरे पास बहुत किताबें हैं ।

three pens

some papers

one small pencil

one red sari

many shoes

everything
 nothing
 some dollars
 some money
 one yellow shirt

2. Chain drill

Q: What do you have?
 आपके पास क्या है ?

A: I have two books.
 मेरे पास दो किताबें हैं ।

Q: What do you have?
 आपके पास क्या है ?

A: I have nothing.
 मेरे पास कुछ नहीं है ।

3. Substitution drill

We have some money.
 हमारे पास कुछ पैसा है ।

I

You (familiar form)

He

Those people

This student

Who (singular)

You (intimate form)

She

Those women

You (polite form)

Who (plural)

4. Chain drill

Q: Do you have the Hindi book?
क्या बापके पास हिन्दी की किताब है ?

A: Yes, I have the Hindi book.
जी हाँ, मेरे पास हिन्दी की किताब है ।

Q: Does John have a yellow pencil?
क्या जॉन के पास पीली पेंसिल है ?

A: No, John doesn't have a yellow pencil.
जी नहीं, जॉन के पास पीली पेंसिल नहीं है ।

5. Substitution drill

I have three brothers.
मेरे तीन भाई हैं ।

one sister

two sisters

many friends

four children

two eyes

only one daughter

two hands

three teachers

one house

one old car

6. Substitution drill

I have two children.

मेरे दो बच्चे हैं।

You (polite form)

He

We

You (familiar form)

She

They

You (intimate form)

My brother

His friend

My sister

7. Chain drill

Q: How many brothers do you have?

आपके कितने भाई हैं ?

A: I have two brothers.

मेरे दो भाई हैं।

Q: How many sisters does that man have?

उस आदमी की कितनी बहनें हैं ?

A: He has one sister.

उसकी एक बहन है।

8. Substitution drill

That student had a lot of work yesterday.

उस छात्र को कल बहुत काम था।

We

They

You (familiar form)

Our teacher

Those people

You (intimate form)

He

I

You (polite form)

These students

Who

9. Substitution drill

Yesterday that boy had some free time.

कल उस लड़के को थोड़ी फुरसत थी।

जुकाम

बुखार

किताब की ज़रूरत

थोड़ा समय

थोड़ा काम

थोड़ी जल्दी

10. Chain drill

Q: Do you have a lot of work today?

क्या आपको आज बहुत काम है ?

A: Yes, I have a lot of work today.

जी हाँ, मुझे आज बहुत काम है।

Q: Who has need of this book? (i.e., Who needs this book?)

किसको इस किताब की ज़रूरत है ?

A: I have need of this book. (i.e., I need this book.)

मुझे इस किताब की ज़रूरत है।

11. Oral questions

- आपके कितने भाई हैं ?
 आपके पास कितनी हिन्दी की किताबें हैं ?
 आपकी बहन के कितने बच्चे हैं ?
 क्या तुम्हारे माता-पिता के पास बहुत पैसा है ?
 क्या तुम्हें आज बहुत काम है ?
 किसको आज फुरसत है ?
 आपके कितने भारतीय दोस्त हैं ?
 क्या आपको आज कुछ समय है ?
 आपके पास क्या है ?
 किसको हमेशा जल्दी है ?
 क्या छात्रों को आजकल बहुत काम है ?
 किसको कल जुकाम था ?
 किसके पास बहुत पैसा है ?
 मेरे पास कुछ नहीं है। आपके पास क्या है ?
 क्या आपके दोस्त को कल बुखार था ?
 किसको इस कलम की ज़रूरत है ?

12. Translation exercise

1. She has two brothers, one older and one younger.
2. How many Hindi books do you have?
3. He doesn't have anything. Please give him something.
4. My sister has many expensive clothes.
5. He has one older sister.
6. I have only two good friends.
7. I don't have any brothers.
8. How many Indian friends do you have?
9. Please come tomorrow. Today we have a lot of work.
10. How much money do you have? I have only ten dollars.
11. These days my husband doesn't have any free time.
12. My mother has many beautiful silk saris.
13. These people have everything, but we have nothing.
14. Yesterday my friend had a fever.

20. THE REFLEXIVE POSSESSIVE अपना

If the subject of a sentence or clause and the possessor in a possessive phrase refer to the same person, Hindi uses अपना instead of possessive forms of pronouns in the possessive phrase. Examples:

मैं अपनी किताब पढ़ रहा था ।	<i>I was reading my book.</i>
मोहन अपनी बहन से बात कर रहा है ।	<i>Mohan is talking with his sister.</i>
मुझे अपना पैसा चाहिये ।	<i>I want (need) my money.</i>
वह अपने कपड़े धोता है ।	<i>He washes his clothes.</i>
वह अपने कमरे में काम कर रही है ।	<i>She is working in her room.</i>

Thus in the first sentence अपनी is used with किताब instead of मेरी because the possessor of the book and the subject of the sentence are the same person.

अपना functions like a marked adjective and agrees with the noun it modifies in number and gender. Examples:

वह अपनी किताबें पढ़ता है ।	<i>He reads his books.</i>
वह अपने कपड़े धो रहा है ।	<i>He is washing his clothes.</i>
वह अपना काम कर रहा है ।	<i>He is doing his work.</i>
वह अपने भाई से पूछ रहा है ।	<i>He is asking his brother.</i>

Note:

(1) The reflexive possessive अपना refers to the subject of the sentence or clause whether it is expressed or understood. Thus, in imperative sentences where the subject "you" is generally understood, अपना refers to the person addressed and is equivalent to "your." Examples:

(आप) अपनी साड़ी लीजिये ।	<i>(You) Take your sari.</i>
(तुम) अपना काम करो ।	<i>(You) Do your work.</i>
(तू) अपनी रोटी खा ।	<i>(You) Eat your bread.</i>

(2) अपना can never be used with the subject of the sentence or clause.

Examples:

बहु और उसका भाई यहाँ रहते हैं। *He and his brother live here.*
मैं कहता हूँ कि यह मेरी किताब है। *I say that this is my book.*

In the first example above, अपना भाई is not possible because both बहु and उसका भाई are subjects of the sentence. Similarly, अपना is not used with किताब in the second example above because किताब is the subject of the second clause.

(3) The translation of अपना in English will be different in different contexts depending on whom or what it refers to in any particular sentence.

Examples:

वे अपने दोस्तों से बात कर रहे हैं। *They are talking with their friends.*
तुम अपने कमरे में जाओ। *Go to (in) your room.*
मुझे अपना परिवार पसन्द है। *I like my family.*

(4) Note that the spelling of अपना has अ rather than आ as its first letter. It is not related to the second person pronoun आप.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

Please take your book.

अपनी किताब लीजिये।

pencil

papers

newspaper

bag

shoes
clothes
money
saris
books

2. Individual conversational response drill

Are you reading my book?

क्या आप मेरी किताब पढ़ रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरे घर जा रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरा काम कर रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरी कुर्सी पर बैठ रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरी मिठाई खा रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरे कमरे में पढ़ रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरे कागज़ पर लिख रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरी किताबें बेच रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरी पेंसिल से लिख रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरी चाय पी रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरे दोस्त से बात कर रहे हैं ?

क्या आप मेरे भाई को पत्र लिख रहे हैं ?

No, I'm reading my (own) book.

नहीं, मैं अपनी किताब पढ़ रहा हूँ ।

3. Individual conversational response drill

Do you like my house?

क्या तुम्हें मेरा घर पसन्द है ?

क्या तुम्हें मेरा कमरा पसन्द है ?

क्या तुम्हें मेरा स्कूल पसन्द है ?

क्या तुम्हें मेरे कपड़े पसन्द हैं ?

क्या तुम्हें मेरी किताब पसन्द है ?

क्या तुम्हें हमारी क्लास पसन्द है ?

क्या तुम्हें हमारा देश पसन्द है ?

क्या तुम्हें हमारा शहर पसन्द है ?

क्या तुम्हें हमारी भाषा पसन्द है ?

No, I like my (own) house.

नहीं, मुझे अपना घर पसन्द है ।

4. Substitution drill

This man is selling his (own) house.

यह आदमी अपना घर बेच रहा है।

our house

his books (his own books)

her books

his clothes (his own clothes)

your clothes

his shoes (his own shoes)

my shoes

his chairs (his own chairs)

their chairs

5. Individual conversational response drill

Please give me my notebook.

मेरी कापी दीजिये।

मेरी किताब दीजिये।

मेरे कागज़ दीजिये।

मेरे जूते दीजिये।

मेरी साड़ी दीजिये।

मेरी वॉल दीजिये।

मेरे कपड़े दीजिये।

मेरा बैला दीजिये।

All right, please take your notebook.

बच्छा, अपनी कापी लीजिये।

6. Chain drill

Q: What are you doing?

तुम क्या कर रहे हो ?

A: I am reading my book.

मैं अपनी किताब पढ़ रहा हूँ।

Q: Where were you yesterday evening?

आप कल शाम को कहाँ थीं ?

A: I was in my room.

मैं अपने कमरे में थी ।

7. Translation exercise

1. Please tell me your address.
2. Eat your orange. Don't eat mine (my orange).
3. The little boy was drinking his milk.
4. I love my family and my family also loves me.
5. Are they selling their books?
6. She tells us about her country.
7. Sit down on your chair and do your work.
8. Take your book and read it.
9. He wants to play with his friends.
10. We are doing our work. What are you doing?
11. Go in your room and do your work.
12. They like their country.

21. THE FUTURE TENSE

The future tense is used to describe an action or an event that will take place in the future. It is formed by adding two sets of suffixes directly to the verb stem. The first set of suffixes is:

- ए if the subject of the verb is singular
- एँ if the subject of the verb is plural
- ऊँ if the subject of the verb is the first person singular pronoun मैं
- ओ if the subject of the verb is the second person familiar pronoun तू

The second set of the suffixes is:

- गा if the subject of the verb is masculine singular
- गे if the subject of the verb is masculine plural
- गी if the subject of the verb is feminine singular or plural

Note that the first set of suffixes agrees with the subject in number and person while the second set of suffixes agrees with the subject in number and gender.

Thus the basic pattern of future tense forms is:

मैं	verb stem + ऊँगा / ऊँगी
हम	verb stem + एँगे / एँगी
आप	verb stem + एँगे / एँगी
तुम	verb stem + ओगे / ओगी
तू	verb stem + एगा / एगी
यह	verb stem + एगा / एगी
वह	verb stem + एगा / एगी

ये	verb stem + ऐंगे / ऐंगी
वे	verb stem + ऐंगे / ऐंगी

Examples with the verbs जाना *to go* and लिखना *to write*:

मैं जाऊँगा / जाऊँगी ।	<i>I (M/F) will go.</i>
हम जाएँगे / जाएँगी ।	<i>We (M/F) will go.</i>
आप जाएँगे / जाएँगी ।	<i>You (M/F) will go.</i>
तुम जाओगे / जाओगी ।	<i>You (M/F) will go.</i>
तू जाएगा / जाएगी ।	<i>You (M/F) will go.</i>
यह जाएगा / जाएगी ।	<i>He/She will go.</i>
वह जाएगा / जाएगी ।	<i>He/She will go.</i>
ये जाएँगे / जाएँगी ।	<i>They (M/F) will go.</i>
वे जाएँगे / जाएँगी ।	<i>They (M/F) will go.</i>
मैं लिखूँगा / लिखूँगी ।	<i>I (M/F) will write.</i>
हम लिखेंगे / लिखेंगी ।	<i>We (M/F) will write.</i>
आप लिखेंगे / लिखेंगी ।	<i>You (M/F) will write.</i>
तुम लिखोगे / लिखोगी ।	<i>You (M/F) will write.</i>
तू लिखेगा / लिखेगी ।	<i>You (M/F) will write.</i>
यह लिखेगा / लिखेगी ।	<i>He/She will write.</i>
वह लिखेगा / लिखेगी ।	<i>He/She will write.</i>
ये लिखेंगे / लिखेंगी ।	<i>They (M/F) will write.</i>
वे लिखेंगे / लिखेंगी ।	<i>They (M/F) will write.</i>

Note that if the verb stem ends in a vowel (e.g., जा), the vowel of the first set of suffixes is written in its independent form, but if the stem of the

verb ends in a consonant (e.g., लिख), the vowel of the first set of suffixes is written in its मात्रा (dependent) form.

Irregular future forms: The future forms of three verbs, लेना *to take*, देना *to give*, and होना *to be*, are somewhat irregular.

	लेना	देना	होना
मैं	लूँगा / लूँगी	दूँगा / दूँगी	हूँगा / हूँगी (होऊँगा / होऊँगी)
हम	लेंगे / लेंगी	देंगे / देंगी	होंगे / होंगी
आप	लेंगे / लेंगी	देंगे / देंगी	होंगे / होंगी
तुम	लोगे / लोगी	दोगे / दोगी	होगे / होगी
तू	लेगा / लेगी	देगा / देगी	होगा / होगी
यह	लेगा / लेगी	देगा / देगी	होगा / होगी
वह	लेगा / लेगी	देगा / देगी	होगा / होगी
ये	लेंगे / लेंगी	देंगे / देंगी	होंगे / होंगी
वे	लेंगे / लेंगी	देंगे / देंगी	होंगे / होंगी

If the stem of a verb ends in ई or ऊ as in the verbs पीना *to drink* or छूना *to touch*, then ई or ऊ is shortened to इ or उ before adding the verbal suffixes. Examples:

मैं पिऊँगा / पिऊँगी । I (M/F) will drink.
मैं छूऊँगा / छूऊँगी । I (M/F) will touch.

हम पिएँगे / पिएँगी । We (M/F) will drink.
हम छुएँगे / छुएँगी । We (M/F) will touch.

When conjugating the verbs with stems ending in ई, some people also insert a य before adding the verbal suffixes. Examples:

मैं पियूंगा / पियूंगी। *I (M/F) will drink.*
हम पियेंगे / पियेंगी। *We (M/F) will drink.*

For negative statements, नहीं is used directly before the verb.

मैं कल नहीं आऊँगा। *I will not come tomorrow.*
अगले साल वह यहाँ नहीं पढ़ेगी। *Next year she will not study here.*

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

to go	When will you (M) go?
जाना	बाप कब जाएँगे ?
खाना	
पीना	
खरीदना	
बेचना	
पढ़ना	
लिखना	
देखना	
लेना	
देना	
बताना	

2. Substitution drill

I will go there tomorrow.
मैं कल वहाँ जाऊँगा (जाऊँगी)।
 will read this book
 will come here
 will write a story
 will give the money

will buy books
 will take some sweets
 will see a film
 will meet Ram

3. Substitution drill

Will you go there tomorrow?

क्या तुम कल वहाँ जाओगे (जाओगी) ?

will write the letter
 will study Hindi
 will buy shoes
 will come to my house
 will bring my book
 will give him some money
 will do this work
 will play with friends

4. Substitution drill

I (M) will go to India.

मैं भारत जाऊँगा ।

तुम (M)

वह (M)

हम (M)

वे (M)

माप (M)

तू (M)

यह लड़का

हमारे शिक्षक

मापका भाई

मापके पिता

मेरा दोस्त

5. Substitution drill

I (F) will talk with a friend.

मैं दोस्त से बात करूँगी ।

तुम (F)

वह (F)

हम (F)

वे (F)

माप (F)

तू (F)

यह लड़की

मेरी बहनें

वे लड़कियाँ

मेम साहब

6. Transformation drill

He studies Hindi.

वह हिन्दी पढ़ता है ।

क्या तुम यहाँ काम करते हो ?

मैं बर्कली में रहती हूँ ।

वह बहुत पैसा लेता है ।

हमारे शिक्षक हम से सवाल पूछते हैं ।

मापका भाई वहाँ क्यों जाता है ?

क्या तुम्हारा दोस्त हिन्दी पढ़ता है ?

वे लोग मेरी भाषा नहीं समझते ।

मेरा दोस्त रोज़ यूनिवर्सिटी जाता है ।

हम लोग हिन्दी की फिल्में देखते हैं ।

तुम कहाँ रहते हो ?

He will study Hindi.

वह हिन्दी पढ़ेगा ।

7. Transformation drill

I am studying Hindi.

मैं हिन्दी पढ़ रही हूँ।

वे लोग यह घर नहीं खरीद रहे हैं।

आपकी बहन काम कर रही है।

उन के पिता कहानी सुना रहे हैं।

हम कुछ साड़ियाँ खरीद रही हैं।

तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो ?

तू अपनी किताब क्यों नहीं पढ़ रहा है ?

छात्र जवाब दे रहे हैं।

तुम लोग क्या कर रहे हो ?

मोहन दफ्तर में काम कर रहा है।

सीता और शीला शिक्षक से सबाल पूछ रही हैं।

I will study Hindi.

मैं हिन्दी पढ़ूँगी।

8. Oral questions

आप क्लास में कहाँ बैठेंगे ?

तुम अगले साल कहाँ जाओगे ?

क्या आप आज हमारे साथ खाना खाएँगे ?

तुम आज शाम को कौन-सी फिल्म देखोगे ?

ये छात्र अगले साल कहाँ काम करेंगे ?

तुम क्या पियोगे, चाय या कॉफी ?

आपकी बहन किस विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ेगी ?

क्या विदेशी टेक्सीवाले को बहुत पैसा देगा ?

तू अगले साल कहाँ काम करेगा ?

आप लोग इस क्लास में कौन-सी भाषा बोलेंगे ?

कौन हमारे लिये चाय लाएगा ?

लड़की कौन-सी साड़ी खरीदेगी, लाल या पीली ?

तुम कब न्यू यॉर्क जाओगे ?

तू कल किससे मिलेगा ?

कौन जल्दी जवाब देगा ?

आप कब राष्ट्रपति को पत्र लिखेंगे ?

9. Chain drill

Q: What will you do tomorrow?

तुम कल क्या करोगे ?

A: Tomorrow I will go to the market.

मैं कल बाज़ार जाऊँगा ।

Q: What will you read?

तुम क्या पढ़ोगे ?

A: I will read this book.

मैं यह किताब पढ़ूँगा ।

10. Translation exercise

1. I will go home in the evening and (will) study.
2. She will come tomorrow in the afternoon.
3. Next year my brother will live in New York.
4. What will you do about this? (familiar form)
5. They will see a film tonight.
6. We will meet you tomorrow.
7. In India, we will only speak Hindi.
8. To whom will you sell these cheap vegetables? (familiar form)
9. Will you people drink tea? No, we will drink coffee. (polite form)
10. Who will give the answer? That smart student will give the answer.
11. How many questions will you ask? (intimate form)
12. How much money will you take? (polite form)

22. USE OF THE VERB **सकना** TO BE ABLE TO

When used with a verb stem, the auxiliary verb **सकना** corresponds to the English "to be able to," "can."

सकना can only be used with the stem of another verb; it cannot occur independently as it does in English. For example, in English if someone asks, "Can you write Urdu?," one may answer, "Yes, I can." But in Hindi one has to say, "Yes, I can write (Urdu)." (हाँ, मैं लिख सकता हूँ). Examples:

मैं हिन्दी बोलती हूँ ।

I speak Hindi.

मैं हिन्दी बोल सकती हूँ ।

I can speak Hindi.

मेरा दोस्त सितार बजाता है ।

My friend plays the sitar.

मेरा दोस्त सितार बजा सकता है ।

My friend can play the sitar.

क्या तुम अगले साल भारत जाओगे ?

Will you go to India next year?

क्या तुम अगले साल भारत जा सकोगे ?

Will you be able to go to India next year?

हम इतना पैसा नहीं देंगे ।

We will not give this much money.

हम इतना पैसा नहीं दे सकेंगे ।

We will not be able to give this much money.

Since the main verb always remains in stem form, all the changes due to number, gender, and person agreement occur in the auxiliary **सकना**. The auxiliary **सकना** can be used with any verb stem and is found in all tenses with the exception of the progressive tense. If the sentence with **सकना** is negative, the negative particle **नहीं** can come either before or after the verb stem. Examples:

मेरी बहन गा नहीं सकती ।

My sister cannot sing.

मेरी बहन नहीं गा सकती ।

My sister cannot sing.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

I can sing a song.

मैं गाना गा सकता हूँ।

अंग्रेज़ी पढ़

उर्दू लिख

हिन्दी बोल

फ्रेंच समझ

काम कर

घर जा

खाना पका

2. Chain drill

Q: What can you do?

आप क्या कर सकते हैं ?

A: I can cook Indian food.

मैं भारतीय खाना पका सकता हूँ।

3. Transformation drill

He is singing.

वह गा रहा है।

Can you sing too?

क्या आप भी गा सकते हैं ?

वह सितार बजा रहा है।

वह फ्रेंच बोल रहा है।

वह हिन्दी का अखबार पढ़ रहा है।

वह उर्दू लिख रहा है।

वह तैर रहा है।

वह टेनिस खेल रहा है।

वह भारतीय खाना पका रहा है।

4. Individual conversational response drill

Who will be able to go to the market? I will be able to go to the market.
कौन बाज़ार जा सकेगा ? मैं बाज़ार जा सकूँगा ।

कौन जबाब दे सकेगा ?

कौन हिन्दी बोल सकेगा ?

कौन कुरसी ठीक कर सकेगा ?

कौन मखबार पढ़ सकेगा ?

कौन पत्र लिख सकेगा ?

कौन कपड़े धो सकेगा ?

कौन यह काम कर सकेगा ?

कौन यहाँ आ सकेगा ?

कौन फ़िल्म देख सकेगा ?

5. Substitution drill

He will be able to go to India next year.

वह अगले साल भारत जा सकेगा ।

हम

आप (F)

तुम (M)

हमारा दोस्त

वे लोग

वे औरतें

मैं (F)

तू (F)

सब लोग

ये हिन्दी के छात्र

6. Substitution drill

We can't do this much work.

हम इतना काम नहीं कर सकते ।

can't eat this much food

can't drink this much wine

can't go there

can't study today

can't play here

can't give this much money

can't write Urdu

can't work here

can't buy these books

7. Oral questions

क्या आप आज बाज़ार जा सकते हैं ?

क्या तुम सितार बजा सकते हो ?

कौन गा सकता है ?

तुम क्या क्या कर सकते हो ?

क्या तुम हिन्दी में पत्र लिख सकते हो ?

क्या तुम हमारे लिए कुछ चाय ला सकते हो ?

आज शाम को कौन आ सकता है ?

कौन इस सवाल का जवाब दे सकता है ?

कौन अच्छा भारतीय खाना पका सकता है ?

आज मेरे घर कौन आ सकता है ?

आप कितनी मिठाइयाँ खा सकते हैं ?

तुम कितनी भाषाएँ बोल सकते हो ?

क्या आप लोग मेरी हिन्दी समझ सकते हैं ?

8. Translation exercise

1. I can read this Hindi newspaper.

2. We can sing and dance.

3. Will you be able to go to India next year?

4. My sister can play the sitar.
5. How many languages can your friend speak?
6. My sister can cook good Indian food.
7. I will be able to finish this work by tomorrow.
8. When can you come to my house?
9. I can come to your house tomorrow. Will you be at home?
10. I can't go there today, but I can go tomorrow.
11. How many letters can you write in an hour?
12. Where can we play? You can play in the park.
13. When can we meet? We can meet this evening at (in) my house.
14. Can you buy this book for me? Yes, I can.

23. THE PERFECT TENSE

The perfect tense in Hindi is employed to describe an action that is completed. It usually equates with the English simple past tense, e.g., "Yesterday my father went to India" or "We saw him on campus." The difference between the perfect tense and the past habitual tense is important to understand. The past habitual tense is used to describe frequent, regular, or habitual actions in the past (the "used to" construction in English) while the perfect tense is used for a single completed action. Examples:

मेरा दोस्त आठ बजे स्कूल गया ।	<i>My friend went to school at 8 o'clock.</i>
मेरा दोस्त आठ बजे स्कूल जाता था।	<i>My friend used to go to school at 8 o'clock.</i>
लड़की किताबें लाई ।	<i>The girl brought the books.</i>
लड़की किताबें लाती थी ।	<i>The girl used to bring the books.</i>

Formation: The formation of the perfect tense is very simple. It is formed by adding the endings **आ, ए, ई, ई** directly to the verb stem. These endings agree with the subject in number and gender.

आ is added to the verb stem for a masculine singular subject.

ए is added to the verb stem for a masculine plural subject.

ई is added to the verb stem for a feminine singular subject.

ई is added to the verb stem for a feminine plural subject.

Examples with the verb **बैठना** *to sit*:

मैं बैठा / बैठी ।	<i>I (M/F) sat.</i>
हम बैठे / बैठीं ।	<i>We (M/F) sat.</i>

आप बैठे / बैठीं ।	<i>You (M/F) sat.</i>
तुम बैठे / बैठों ।	<i>You (M/F) sat.</i>
तू बैठा / बैठी ।	<i>You (M/F) sat.</i>
यह बैठा / बैठी ।	<i>He/She sat.</i>
वह बैठा / बैठी ।	<i>He/She sat.</i>
ये बैठे / बैठों ।	<i>They (M/F) sat.</i>
वे बैठे / बैठों ।	<i>They (M/F) sat.</i>

If the verb stem ends in **आ**, **ए**, or **ओ**, the consonant **य** is added to the stem before adding the masculine singular endings. It is also frequently added before masculine plural endings but less frequently before feminine singular and plural endings. Examples with the verb **खाना** *to eat* and **सोना** *to sleep*:

masc. sg.	खाया	सोया
masc. pl.	खाये / खाए	सोये / सोए
fem. sg.	खाई / खायी	सोई / सोयी
fem. pl.	खाई / खायीं	सोई / सोयीं

If the verb stem ends in **ई**, it is shortened to **इ** and **य** is added to the stem before adding masculine singular and plural endings, but the stem and ending coalesce in feminine singular and plural forms. Examples with the verbs **पीना** *to drink* and **सीना** *to sew*:

masc. sg.	पिया	सिया
masc. pl.	पिये / पिए	सिये / सिए
fem. sg.	पी	सी
fem. pl.	पीं	सीं

If the verb stem ends in ऊ, it is shortened to उ before adding the regular endings. Examples with the verb छूना *to touch*:

masc. sg.	छुआ
masc. pl.	छुए
fem. sg.	छुई
fem. pl.	छुई

The following five verbs have irregular perfective forms:

	जाना	होना	लेना	देना	करना
	<i>to go</i>	<i>to occur/ become</i>	<i>to take</i>	<i>to give</i>	<i>to do/ make</i>
masc. sg.	गया	हुआ	लिया	दिया	किया
masc. pl.	गये / गए	हुए	लिये / लिए	दिये / दिए	किये / किए
fem. sg.	गई / गयी	हुई	ली	दी	की
fem. pl.	गई / गयीं	हुई	लीं	दीं	कीं

Note:

(1) The verb होना can mean “to be,” “to become,” or “to occur.” The perfective forms हुआ, हुए, हुई, and हुई represent only “to become” or “to occur.” होना with the meaning “to be” cannot be used in the perfect tense. It has only simple past forms: था, थे, थी, and थीं.

(2) The stems of the verbs लेना *to take*, देना *to give*, and करना *to do* do not end in ई, but in their perfective forms these verbs follow the pattern as if their stems ended in ई.

(3) The irregular forms of करना given above are the only forms accepted in standard Hindi, but one might encounter the regular forms करा, करे, करी, and करीं in colloquial speech.

Exercises**1. Substitution drill**

My friend arrived in Delhi yesterday.
मेरा दोस्त कल दिल्ली पहुँचा ।

Those students

These girls

We

I (F)

My sisters

His parents

Ram

Who (plural)

Your brother

You (familiar form)

My friends

2. Substitution drill

I (M) came here on Monday.
मैं सोमवार को यहाँ आया ।

तुम (F)

बाप (M)

बह (F)

राम

सीता और शीला

कौन

तू (M)

मेरे दोस्त

मेरे माता-पिता

मेरी बहनें

3. Transformation drill

He will come tomorrow.

वह कल जाएगा ।

वह कल किताब लाएगा ।

वह कल बर्कली पहुँचेगा ।

वह कल दिल्ली जाएगा ।

वह कल यहाँ स्केगा ।

वह कल आपसे मिलेगा ।

वह कल इस होटल में रहेगा ।

वह कल यहाँ बैठेगा ।

वह कल यहाँ सोएगा ।

He came yesterday.

वह कल आया ।

4. Substitution drill

When did Ram go home?

राम कब घर गया ?

they

Sita

those students

your friend

the children

my brother

his sisters

your parents

our teacher

those girls

she

5. Substitution drill

My friend didn't come to class yesterday.

मेरा दोस्त कल क्लास नहीं आया ।

didn't go home

didn't bring his book

didn't meet his sister

didn't arrive on time

didn't sit here

didn't stay in this hotel

didn't sleep here

didn't come to the party

didn't meet his parents

didn't go to the library

6. Transformation drill

I go to Delhi.

मैं दिल्ली जाता हूँ ।

वह यहाँ आता है ।

तू कहीं बैठती है ?

वे लोग आगरा पहुँचते हैं ।

हम इस कमरे में बैठते हैं ।

कौन किताबें लाता है ?

तुम कहीं जाती हो ?

शीला और सीता क्लास से आती हैं ।

आप अपने कमरे से कुर्सी लाते हैं ।

तुम कहीं सोते हो ?

मैं उस कमरे में नहीं लेटता ।

वह इस शहर में रहता है ।

हम इस होटल में रुकते हैं ।

I went to Delhi.

मैं दिल्ली गया ।

7. Chain drill

(Using one of the following verbs, student A should make up a question, which student B should answer: बोलना, बैठना, जाना, लाना, रुकना, सोना, पहुँचना, रहना, मिलना, हँसना, रोना, उठना.)

verb: पहुँचना *to arrive*

Q: When did your brother arrive in Delhi?
तुम्हारा भाई कब दिल्ली पहुँचा ?

A: Yesterday afternoon.
कल दोपहर को ।

verb: रुकना *to stay*

Q: Where did you stay in Delhi?
बाप दिल्ली में कहाँ रहे ?

A: In the Ashoka Hotel.
अशोका होटल में ।

8. Translation exercise

1. Yesterday we met them on campus.
2. He came from the shop at five o'clock.
3. Yesterday we slept late.
4. She and her friends went to see a Hindi film.
5. Where did you stay in Delhi? We stayed in a big hotel.
6. When did your sisters go? They went the day before yesterday.
7. He got up and went out to drink some coffee.
8. The little children ran towards the street.
9. Why didn't you bring my books?
10. Mr. Sharma came and sat on the chair.
11. They didn't arrive there on time due to the bad weather.
12. Our father brought some sweets from the market for us.

24. THE PERFECT TENSE OF TRANSITIVE, OR ने, VERBS

In perfective tenses, Hindi distinguishes between transitive and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs are verbs that can take a direct object while intransitive verbs are never used with a direct object.

In Hindi when a transitive verb is used in the perfective tenses (perfect, present perfect, and past perfect), the subject of the sentence is always marked by the postposition ने, which has no English equivalent and cannot be translated into English. The subject of an intransitive verb, on the other hand, is never marked by the postposition ने in the perfective tenses. Therefore, transitive verbs in Hindi may be referred to as ने verbs since the occurrence of the postposition ने in the perfective tenses is what distinguishes them from intransitive verbs.

In the perfective tenses of transitive verbs, the verb agrees in number and gender with the direct object, if one is present, because the postposition ने “blocks” the agreement of the verb with the subject. Examples:

मैंने किताब पढ़ी ।	<i>I read the book.</i>
मैंने बख़्ख़ार पढ़ा ।	<i>I read the newspaper.</i>

If, however, there is no direct object in the sentence, whether expressed or understood, or if the object of the sentence is followed by a postposition (generally को), then the verb takes the neutral form (i.e., masculine singular form). Examples:

लड़की ने देखा ।	<i>The girl saw (something).</i>
उसने अपने दोस्तों को बुलाया ।	<i>He/She called his/her friends.</i>

Since ने is a postposition, all nouns and pronouns that are marked by ने take the oblique form, with the exception of मैं and तू; while ये, वे, and कौन (pl.) take special forms when followed by the postposition ने.

Personal Pronouns with ने

Direct form	Oblique form	With ने
मैं	मुझ	मैंने *
हम	हम	हमने
आप	आप	आपने
तुम	तुम	तुमने
तू	तुझ	तूने *
यह	इस	इसने
वह	उस	उसने
ये	इन	इन्होंने *
वे	उन	उन्होंने *
कौन (sg.)	किस	किसने
कौन (pl.)	किन	किन्होंने *

Note: The forms with * are somewhat irregular.

Most of the verbs that are transitive in English are also transitive in Hindi. However, there are a few verbs in Hindi that, although they are transitive, are not used with ने in the perfective tenses. These are:

ले जाना	<i>to take something/someone somewhere</i>
ले चलना	<i>to take something/someone along</i>
ले आना	<i>to bring something/someone</i>
लाना	<i>to bring</i>
भूलना	<i>to forget</i>
से डरना	<i>to fear, to be afraid of</i>
से मिलना	<i>to meet someone</i>

Any verb whether transitive or intransitive when used with सकना is treated as a non-ने verb in the perfective tenses. Example:

उस छात्र ने कल हिन्दी पढ़ी । *That student studied Hindi yesterday.*
वह छात्र कल हिन्दी पढ़ सका । *That student could study Hindi yesterday.*

In the case of a few verbs, the use of the postposition ने in the perfect tense is optional. The most common of these verbs are बोलना *to speak*, समझना *to understand*, खेलना *to play*. Examples:

वह कुछ नहीं बोला । *He did not say (speak) anything.*
विदेशी ने थोड़ी हिन्दी बोली । *The foreigner spoke a little Hindi.*
हम शिक्षक का सवाल नहीं समझे । *We did not understand the teacher's question.*
हमने शिक्षक का सवाल नहीं समझा । *We did not understand the teacher's question.*
वह दोस्त के साथ फुटबॉल खेला । *He played football with a friend.*
उसने दोस्त के साथ फुटबॉल खेली । *He played football with a friend.*

Note:

(1) It is important to remember that the postposition ने is used with the subject of a transitive verb only in the perfective tenses.

(2) Keep in mind that all the verbs that are used in indirect verb constructions, e.g., पसन्द होना *to like*, मालूम होना *to know*, etc., take the postposition को in all tenses with the subject of the corresponding English sentence, making it an indirect object. Example:

कल उसको कुछ पैसा मिला । *He got some money yesterday.*

Exercises**1. Substitution drill**

I bought a book.

मैंने एक किताब खरीदी ।

नया घर

कुछ कपड़े

ताज़ी सब्ज़ियाँ

दाल

मसाले

नये जूते

बहुत चीज़ें

बाबल

कुछ नहीं

2. Chain drill

Q: What did you buy yesterday?

तुमने कल क्या खरीदा ?

A: I bought some clothes.

मैंने कुछ कपड़े खरीदे ।

3. Substitution drill

Ram saw this film.

राम ने यह फ़िल्म देखी ।

I

Who (singular)

They

You (familiar form)

We

Who (plural)

Those women

My younger brother
You (intimate form)
This boy

4. Substitution drill

We saw Ram there.
हमने वहाँ राम को देखा ।
उस आदमी को
फ़िल्म
उसका नया घर
उन लड़कियों को
एक सुन्दर तसबीर
आपके भाई को
हिन्दी की किताबें
उन लोगों को
बहुत चीज़ें

5. Transformation drill

The boy was doing his work.
लड़का अपना काम कर रहा था ।
वह पत्र लिख रहा था ।
छात्र जबाब दे रहा था ।
हम बहुत सबाल पूछ रहे थे ।
सीता किसको देख रही थी ?
वे लड़कियाँ कपड़े खरीद रही थीं ।
वे किताब पढ़ रहे थे ।
कौन फ़िल्म देख रहे थे ?
ये गाना सुन रहे थे ।
हम लोग कॉफी पी रहे थे ।
वे शाकाहारी खाना खा रहे थे ।
पिताजी अखबार पढ़ रहे थे ।

The boy did his work.
लड़के ने अपना काम किया ।

6. Chain drill

Q: What did you do yesterday?
तुमने कल क्या किया ?

A: I saw a film yesterday.
मैंने कल एक फ़िल्म देखी ।

7. Transformation drill

I will cook Indian food tomorrow.

मैं कल हिन्दुस्तानी खाना पकाऊँगा ।

मैं कल आप से मिलूँगा ।

मैं कल आपके साथ खाना खाऊँगा ।

मैं कल दो कमीज़ें खरीदूँगा ।

मैं कल अपना कमरा साफ़ करूँगा ।

मैं कल दोस्त को पत्र लिखूँगा ।

मैं कल ये किताबें पढ़ूँगा ।

मैं कल अपने कपड़े धोऊँगा ।

मैं कल यह फ़िल्म देखूँगा ।

मैं कल अपना काम करूँगा ।

मैं कल आपको पैसा दूँगा ।

I cooked Indian food yesterday.

मैंने कल हिन्दुस्तानी खाना पकाया ।

8. Substitution drill

He didn't get those things.

उसको वे चीज़ें नहीं मिलीं ।

money

good oranges

cheap vegetables

my letter

good tea

that book

good and cheap clothes

Indian sweets

9. Transformation drill

I read the book.

मैंने किताब पढ़ी ।

I was able to read the book.

मैं किताब पढ़ सका ।

हमने बहुत चीज़ें खरीदीं ।

क्या तुमने कल फ़िल्म देखी ?

लड़की ने दोस्त को पत्र लिखा ।

तुमने कल क्या खरीदा ।

उसने अपनी मोटर नहीं बेची ।

सेली ने हिन्दी का अखबार पढ़ा ।

मैंने अपना काम ख़त्म किया ।

उसने पैसा दिया ।

मैंने आज खाना नहीं पकाया ।

छात्रों ने कल अपना निबन्ध नहीं लिखा ।

10. Individual conversational response drill

I saw the Taj Mahal. What did you see?

मैंने ताज महल देखा । आपने क्या देखा ?

I saw the Red Fort.

मैंने लाल किला देखा ।

मैंने केला खाया । आपने क्या खाया ?

मैंने कल एक किताब पढ़ी । आपने क्या पढ़ा ?

मैंने कल दाल पकाई । आपने क्या पकाया ?

मैंने अपनी गाड़ी बेची । आपने क्या बेचा ?

मैंने दो कमीज़ें खरीदीं । आपने क्या खरीदा ?

मैंने कल अपने कपड़े धोये । आपने क्या धोया ?

मैंने कल अपना कमरा साफ़ किया । आपने क्या साफ़ किया ?

मैंने कल एक पत्र लिखा । आपने क्या लिखा ?

मैंने कल एक फ़िल्म देखी । आपने क्या देखा ?

मैंने कल अपना काम किया । आपने क्या किया ?

मैंने कल दोस्त को फ़ोन किया । आपने किसको फ़ोन किया ?

मैंने कल एक कविता लिखी । आपने क्या लिखा ?

11. Chain drill

Q: I did my work yesterday. What did you do?

मैंने कल अपना काम किया। तुमने क्या किया ?

A: I did my work too.

मैंने भी अपना काम किया।

12. Oral questions

मापने कल क्या किया ?

क्या तुमने कल हिन्दी की किताब पढ़ी ?

तुमने कल क्या पकाया ?

तुमने कल क्या खरीदा ?

तुमने कल क्या साफ़ किया ?

क्या तुम कल हिन्दी पढ़ सके ?

क्या तुमने कल बहुत काम किया ?

तुमने कल क्या पढ़ा ?

क्या तुमने कल हिन्दी का अखबार पढ़ा ?

तुमने कल किसको पत्र लिखा ?

13. Translation exercise

(Translate each of these sentences into Hindi twice, using the object in parentheses the second time.)

1. I saw some Indian women. (your parents)

2. We ate some oranges. (some sweets)

3. They read a Hindi book. (a Hindi newspaper)

4. I drank cold water. (wine)

5. Did you meet them at the party? (her brother)

6. Yesterday she wrote an essay. (a story)

7. They cooked Indian food. (some vegetables)

8. The women washed their clothes. (their saris)

9. Who took my book? (my money)

10. He gave me some money. (these books)

25. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The present perfect tense in Hindi is used to express an action that is completed by the present time, and that completed action has some link, effect, or relevance in the present. Examples from English are "He has seen the film," or "I have read the book." Note that English uses "has" and "have" as auxiliary verbs to indicate the present perfect tense.

Formation: The present perfect tense is formed by using the perfective forms of the main verb followed by the simple present forms of the verb होना *to be* (है, हैं, हूँ, or हो). The rules of agreement are the same as for the perfect tense. The postposition ने is not used with the subject of an intransitive verb, and the verb (the perfective form of the main verb + simple present form of the verb होना) agrees with the subject in number and gender. The postposition ने is used with the subject of a transitive verb, and the verb agrees with the object. If there is no object in the sentence or if the object is followed by a postposition, then the verb takes the neutral (i.e., masculine singular) form. Examples:

वह बाज़ार गया है।

He has gone to the market.

मैं पहले यहाँ आई हूँ।

I have come here before.

छात्र ने ये किताबें खरीदी हैं।

The student has bought these books.

हमने कुछ हिन्दी की फ़िल्में देखी हैं।

We have seen some Hindi movies.

Note: If the verb agreement is feminine plural, only the auxiliary verb (i.e., the simple present form of the verb होना) shows the plurality. The main verb is in feminine singular form (see the last two example sentences).

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

Those boys have gone there.

वे लड़के वहाँ गये हैं।

मैं

मेरी पत्नी

मेरा भाई

उसके दोस्त

उसकी बहनें

हम लोग

तेरा दोस्त

वे भारतीय लड़कियाँ

हमारे शिक्षक

वे छात्र

2. Substitution drill

What has he eaten today?

उसने आज क्या खाया है?

सब्जियाँ

वे फल

भारतीय खाना

गोश्त

मुर्गी

चावल

बहुत आम

शाकाहारी खाना

कुछ नहीं

बहुत खाना

सिर्फ एक सेब

3. Substitution drill

I have read two newspapers.

मैंने दो समाचारपत्र पढ़े हैं।

वह चिट्ठी

यह किताब

इसके बारे में

मापकी किताब

उसका लेख

मापका निबन्ध

मापकी कहानी

मापकी कविताएँ

यह समाचार

हिन्दी का मखबार

4. Substitution drill

Why has he taken my book?

उसने मेरी किताब क्यों ली है ?

हमारी किताबें

तुम्हारी चीजें

तेरी पेंसिल

छुट्टी

मापकी कार

राम के कपड़े

बहुत पैसा

मापका समाचारपत्र

मेरा कलम

हमारी कुरसियाँ

मेरी मिठाई

ये सब तसबीरें

5. Individual conversational response drill

Have you ever seen a Hindi film?

क्या आपने कभी हिन्दी की फ़िल्म देखी है ?

Yes, I have.

हाँ, देखी है।

No, I haven't.

नहीं, नहीं देखी है।

क्या आपके माता-पिता कभी भारत गये हैं ?

क्या आपने कभी हिन्दुस्तानी खाना खाया है ?

क्या आपने कभी बस चलाई है ?

क्या आप कभी मेरे भाई से मिले हैं ?

क्या आपके भाई ने कभी हिन्दी सीखी है ?

क्या आपने कभी लस्सी पी है ?

क्या आपने कभी मेज़ बनाई है ?

क्या आपने कभी साड़ी पहनी है ?

क्या आपने कभी रविशंकर का सितार सुना है ?

क्या आपने कभी बच्चों को कहानी सुनाई है ?

क्या आपने कभी अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति को देखा है ?

6. Chain drill

Q: Have you ever gone to New York?

क्या आप कभी न्यू यॉर्क गये हैं ?

A: Yes, I have.

जी हाँ, गया हूँ।

7. Oral questions

आपने आज क्या खाया है ?

आप यहाँ कब आए हैं ?

क्या आपने यह खबर सुनी है ?

तुम हमारे लिये क्या लाये हो ?

तुमने किसको पत्र लिखा है ?

आपको किस दुकान में यह चीज़ मिली है ?

तुमने बाज़ार में क्या खरीदा है ?
क्या तुमने बाज का समाचारपत्र पढ़ा है ?
आपने बाज क्या पकाया है ?
उसने आपको क्या दिया है ?
आपने अपने भाई से क्या लिया है ?
क्या तुमने ताज महल देखा है ?
क्या तुमने यह हिन्दी की फ़िल्म देखी है ?
किसने मेरी मिठाई खाई है ?
आपने यह किताब कहाँ से खरीदी है ?
क्या तुम बाज अपने दोस्त से मिले हो ?

8. Translation exercise

1. She has written a novel about her life.
2. Have you seen this movie? Yes, we have seen it.
3. They have finished their work.
4. Have you ever lived in an Indian village?
5. What have you cooked today? I have not cooked anything.
6. He has gone to Delhi and has not come back yet.
7. Have you seen all the famous temples in Banaras?
8. They have brought these books for you.
9. We have written letters to our friends.
10. Have we ever met before? No, we are meeting today for the first time.

26. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect tense in Hindi can be used in three situations:

(1) The first roughly corresponds to the English past perfect tense, which uses "had" as an auxiliary verb to refer to an action that was completed before some other action in the past. Examples:

बर्कली जाने से पहले वह न्यू यॉर्क गया था ।

He had gone to New York before he came to Berkeley.

जब हम घर पहुँचे तब तक पिता जी दफ़्तर से नहीं आये थे ।

By the time we arrived home, father had not come back from the office.

(2) The past perfect tense is also used in Hindi for actions in the remote past. Example:

शाहजहाँ ने ताज महल बनवाया था । *Shah Jahan had the Taj Mahal built.*

(3) The past perfect tense is sometimes used in Hindi where English would simply use the perfect tense. Examples:

मैं वहाँ रहा । *I lived there.*

मैं वहाँ रहा हूँ । *I have lived there.*

मैं वहाँ रहा था । *I had lived there (or) I lived there.*

Notice that in the English translation of the last sentence, the perfect tense is more common than the past perfect. In Hindi, on the other hand, the past perfect tense is used in such situations to specify that some action occurred at some time before the immediate past (from the speaker's point of view), the था form stressing the time reference.

Formation: The past perfect is formed with the perfective forms of the main verb followed by the simple past forms of the verb होना *to be* (था, थे, थी, थीं).

The rules for agreement and for the use of the postposition ने with the subject are exactly the same as in the perfect and present perfect tenses. Also, as with the present perfect tense, if the verb agreement is feminine plural, only the second part of the verb phrase (i.e., the auxiliary verb) shows the plurality. The main verb is in the feminine singular form. Examples:

वह आगरा गया था ।
हम आगरा गये थे ।

He had gone to Agra.
We had gone to Agra.

मेरी बहन आगरा गई थी ।
वे लड़कियाँ आगरा गई थीं ।

My sister had gone to Agra.
Those girls had gone to Agra.

मैंने अखबार पढ़ा था ।
मैंने दो अखबार पढ़े थे ।

I had read the newspaper.
I had read two newspapers.

मैंने वह किताब पढ़ी थी ।
मैंने वे किताबें पढ़ी थीं ।

I had read that book.
I had read those books.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

I had gone there.
मैं वहाँ गया था ।
हम लोग
लड़की
कौन
वह आदमी
पिता जी

हमारे दोस्त
मेरे माता-पिता
मेरी बहनें

2. Substitution drill

I had seen this room.

मैंने यह कमरा देखा था ।

वे कमरे

उस लड़के को

दो फ़िल्में

उन आदमियों को

बहु सुन्दर तसबीर

आपका घर

बहु मशहूर मन्दिर

ताज महल

3. Substitution drill

Ram had brought these books.

राम ये किताबें लाया था ।

मेरी माता जी

आपका दोस्त

हम

आप (F)

वे छात्र

तू (M)

कौन

तुम लोग

तेरा भाई

वे लड़कियाँ

4. Transformation drill

She was going home.

वह घर जा रही थी।

वे बाज़ार से किताबें ला रहे थे।

मैं कुछ कपड़े खरीद रहा था।

मेरे दोस्त फ़िल्म देख रहे थे।

वे लोग काम शुरू कर रहे थे।

वह मशोका होटल में रुक रही थी।

हम फल खा रहे थे।

तुम किताब पढ़ रहे थे।

लड़की पत्र नहीं लिख रही थी।

कौन सबाल पूछ रहा था।

हम घर जा रहे थे।

She had gone home.

वह घर गई थी।

5. Translation exercise

I gave Ram two hundred bananas. He went to Delhi. In Delhi, he sold those bananas to the fruitseller. Sita came into the fruitseller's shop. She bought some mangoes. Then she went to the bookstore. There she bought three books. Then Sita went home. She called her brother. She said to him, "Come out! Look, I have bought some books for you. Read them!" Sita's brother Mohan came outside. Sita gave Mohan the books. He looked at them. He said, "You have brought English books. I have learned English in school. I will read these books."

27. TIME EXPRESSIONS

Fractions:

चौथाई = quarter

आधा = half

पौन / पौना = three-quarters

पौने + numeral = numeral less a quarter (e.g., पौने तीन = two and three-quarters, i.e., a quarter less than three)

सबा = one and a quarter

सबा + numeral = numeral plus a quarter (e.g., सबा चार = four and a quarter)

डेढ़ = one and a half

ढाई = two and a half

साढ़े = plus a half (starting from three and a half)

साढ़े + numeral = numeral plus half (e.g., साढ़े पाँच = five and a half)

Note:

(1) चौथाई, आधा, and पौन are only used with nouns and never with numerals, e.g.,

चौथाई मील है।

It is one-quarter of a mile.

आधा सेब लो।

Take half an apple.

बह पौन घंटे में आएगा।

He will come in three-quarters of an hour.

पौने and साढ़े are only used with numerals, never with nouns, e.g.,

पौने दो गज कपड़ा दीजिये।

Please give (me) one and three-quarters yards of cloth.

स्कूल यहाँ से साढ़े तीन मील है।

The school is three and a half miles from here.

(2) In English any number greater than one takes plural agreement, but in Hindi, **डेढ़** (one and a half) is considered singular and takes singular agreement. For numbers greater than **डेढ़** plural agreement is needed.

Telling Time: Hindi uses the intransitive verb **बजना** *to sound, to chime, to strike* to express time by the clock. It is used where English uses "o'clock." There are three possible ways one can ask, "What time is it?":

क्या बजा है ?	(lit., <i>What has struck?</i>)
कितने बजे हैं ?	(lit., <i>How many have struck?</i>)
क्या समय / बक्त है ?	(lit., <i>What time is (it)?</i>)

The pattern used to state the time of the day in full hours is:

एक बजा है ।	<i>It's one o'clock. (lit., It has struck one.)</i>
दो बजे हैं ।	<i>It's two o'clock. (lit., It has struck two.)</i>
पाँच बजे हैं ।	<i>It's five o'clock. (lit., It has struck five.)</i>

Fractions are used in Hindi for quarter-hour and half-hour time expressions. The pattern for quarter past the hour is:

सबा बजा है ।	<i>It's a quarter past one.</i>
सबा तीन बजे हैं ।	<i>It's a quarter past three.</i>
सबा सात बजे हैं ।	<i>It's a quarter past seven.</i>

The pattern for half past the hour is:

डेढ़ बजा है ।	<i>It's half past one.</i>
ढाई बजे हैं ।	<i>It's half past two.</i>
साढ़े तीन बजे हैं ।	<i>It's half past three.</i>
साढ़े चार बजे हैं ।	<i>It's half past four.</i>

The pattern used for quarter to the hour is:

पौने बजा है।	<i>It's a quarter to one.</i>
पौने तीन बजे हैं।	<i>It's a quarter to three.</i>
पौने सात बजे हैं।	<i>It's a quarter to seven.</i>

The pattern used to state time in minutes before and after the hour is:

चार बजने में एक मिनट (बाक़ी) है।	<i>It's one minute to four o'clock. (lit., One minute [remains] before it strikes four.)</i>
पाँच बजने में दस मिनट (बाक़ी) हैं।	<i>It's ten minutes to five o'clock.</i>
तीन बजकर दो मिनट (हुए) हैं।	<i>It's two minutes after three o'clock. (lit., After striking three, two minutes have elapsed.)</i>
दस बजकर दस मिनट (हुए) हैं।	<i>It's ten minutes past ten o'clock.</i>

When time expressions by the clock are used adverbially, Hindi uses the postposition पर. This postposition is generally understood. Examples:

वह कितने बजे (पर) आएगा ?	<i>At what time will he come?</i>
हम साढ़े सात बजे (पर) खाना खाएँगे।	<i>We will eat at half past seven.</i>
वह एक बजे (पर) जाएगी।	<i>She will go at one o'clock.</i>

When specific minutes are stated in an adverbial expression, the postposition पर is always expressed after the number of minutes. Examples:

मैं नौ बजकर दस मिनट पर काम शुरू करूँगी।	<i>I will begin the work at ten minutes after nine o'clock.</i>
मैं तुम से चार बजने में पाँच मिनट पर मिलूँगी।	<i>I will meet you at five minutes to four o'clock.</i>

When exact time is stated, ठीक is used before the time expressions.
Example:

वह ठीक पाँच बजे पहुँचा । *He arrived exactly at five o'clock.*

Parts of the day:

सुबह (F)/ सवेरा (M)	<i>morning</i>	सवेरे / सुबह को	<i>in the morning</i>
दोपहर (F)	<i>afternoon</i>	दोपहर को	<i>at noon; in the afternoon</i>
शाम (F)	<i>evening</i>	शाम को	<i>in the evening</i>
रात (F)	<i>night</i>	रात को	<i>at night</i>

When these nouns are used adverbially, the postposition को is either used or understood with them. It may be omitted in colloquial speech if the context makes the adverbial use clear.

भाप दोपहर को आइये ।

Please come in the afternoon.

मैं कल सवेरे (को) दस बजे यह काम खत्म करूँगा ।

I will finish this work tomorrow at ten o'clock in the morning.

वह कल शाम (को) पाँच बजे आया ।

He came yesterday at five o'clock in the evening.

Other words commonly used in time expressions:

आज (adv.)	<i>today</i>
कल (adv.)	<i>tomorrow; yesterday</i>
परसों (adv.)	<i>day after tomorrow; day before yesterday</i>
आजकल (adv.)	<i>these days</i>
रात (F)	<i>night</i>
दिन (M)	<i>day</i>
साल (M)	<i>year</i>
महीना (M)	<i>month</i>
हफ्ता / सप्ताह (M)	<i>week</i>

तारीख (F)/ दिनांक (M)	<i>date</i>
घंटा (M)	<i>hour</i>
क़रीब / सग़मग (adv.)	<i>approximately</i>
घड़ी (F)	<i>clock, watch</i>

Days of the week: (हफ़्ते / सप्ताह के दिन)

सोमवार	<i>Monday</i>
मंगलवार	<i>Tuesday</i>
बुधवार	<i>Wednesday</i>
बृहस्पतिवार / बीरवार / गुरुवार	<i>Thursday</i>
शुक्रवार	<i>Friday</i>
शनिवार	<i>Saturday</i>
रविवार / इतवार	<i>Sunday</i>

Note:

(1) All days of the week are treated as masculine nouns.

(2) In colloquial speech the suffix - बार is sometimes dropped after the days of the week, e.g., मैं मंगल को आई । *I came on Tuesday.*

(3) With the days of the week, when used adverbially, the postposition को is used, e.g., वह सोमवार को जाएगा । *He will go on Monday.*

Months and seasons of the year: The Western calendar is the most commonly used calendar in India today. Hindu and Islamic calendars are used mostly in religious and ceremonial contexts by Hindus and Muslims respectively.

Months: (महीने)

जनवरी (F)	<i>January</i>
फ़रवरी (F)	<i>February</i>
मार्च (M)	<i>March</i>

अप्रैल (M)	<i>April</i>
मई (F)	<i>May</i>
जून (M)	<i>June</i>
जुलाई (F)	<i>July</i>
अगस्त (M)	<i>August</i>
सितम्बर (M)	<i>September</i>
अक्टूबर (M)	<i>October</i>
नवम्बर (M)	<i>November</i>
दिसम्बर (M)	<i>December</i>

Seasons:

जाड़ा (M)	<i>winter</i>
गरमी / गर्मी (F)	<i>summer</i>
बरसात (F)	<i>rainy season; rain</i>
बसन्त (M)	<i>spring</i>
पतझड़ (M)	<i>fall</i>

Note:

(1) A.D. in Hindi is ईसवी (abbreviated as ई०) and B.C. is ईसा पूर्व (abbreviated as ई० पूर्व). When using the Christian era, the word सन् (year) is often also used before the number of the year, e.g.,

सन् १९४७ ई० में *in 1947 A.D.*

(2) Dates in Hindi are expressed in the following sequence: day, month, year, e.g.,

१२ अप्रैल १९९० *12 April 1990*

(3) When used adverbially, the postposition को is used with specific dates, e.g.,

वे पाँच जून को आएँगे । *They will come on the fifth of June.*

(4) The pronunciation of English months is slightly changed in Hindi and this is reflected in the Hindi spellings.

Summary of postpositions used in time expressions:

When stating the time something took place or will take place (i.e., when time expressions are used adverbially):

1. For times longer than a day, the postposition में is either used or understood much as it is in English, and therefore preceding nouns and adjectives are in the oblique case. Examples:

१९९० में *in 1990*, दो साल में *in two years*, एक हफ्ते में *in one week*,
अगले साल *next year*, पिछले महीने *last month*

2. For a specific day, always use the postposition को. Example:

हम शुक्रवार को आपसे मिलेंगे। *We will meet you on Friday.*

3. For a specific date, always use the postposition को. Example:

११ मई को उसका जन्म-दिन है। *His birthday is on May 31.*

4. For parts of a day, the postposition को is either expressed or understood. Examples:

मैं आज रात को जाऊँगी। *I will go tonight.*
वह कल सबेरे आ सकता है। *He can come tomorrow morning.*

5. When parts of the day are used with clock-time expressions, a possessive form is sometimes used to express a.m. and p.m. Examples:

रात के दस बजे *10 p.m.* सबेरे के सवा आठ बजे *8:15 a.m.*

6. For exact time by the clock when specific minutes are given, always use the postposition पर. Example:

रेलगाड़ी दस बजकर दस मिनट पर आएगी । *The train will come at ten minutes after ten o'clock.*

7. The use of other postpositions with time expressions is much the same as in English. Examples:

मैं आज दोपहर तक यह काम ख़त्म करूँगी । *I will finish this work by this afternoon.*
मैं रविवार (इतवार) के बाद आ सकती हूँ । *I can come after Sunday.*
कल शाम से पहले (के पहले) यह पत्र लिखिये । *Please write this letter before tomorrow evening.*
हम रात में यह काम करेंगे । *We will do this work during the (at) night.*
मैं पिछले दो साल से इस दफ़्तर में काम कर रहा हूँ । *I have been working in this office for the last two years.*

8. The order of time phrases in the sentence is the largest unit first, then the second largest, etc. Example:

वह अगले सोमवार को सबेरे सात बजे आएगा । *Next Monday he will come at seven o'clock in the morning.*

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

It's one o'clock.

एक बजा है ।

four

seven

twelve

two
five
ten

2. Substitution drill

It's half past three (three-thirty).

साढ़े तीन बजे हैं।

half past one

half past five

half past two

half past four

half past six

half past eight

3. Substitution drill

It's a quarter after eleven.

सबा ग्यारह बजे हैं।

a quarter after two

a quarter after seven

a quarter after ten

a quarter after one

a quarter after five

a quarter after three

4. Substitution drill

It's a quarter to five.

पाँचे पाँच बजे हैं।

a quarter to one

a quarter to six

a quarter to four

a quarter to eight
a quarter to eleven
a quarter to nine

5. Substitution drill

It's four o'clock.

चार बजे हैं।

half past four

a quarter to two

half past one

a quarter after four

half past seven

a quarter to one

a quarter after six

half past two

a quarter to eleven

half past eleven

a quarter after one

6. Chain drill

(Each student should add a quarter hour to the time given by the previous student.)

Q: What time is it?

क्या बजा है ?

A: It's twelve o'clock.

बारह बजे हैं।

Q: What time is it?

कितने बजे हैं ?

A: It's a quarter after twelve.

सबा बारह बजे हैं।

7. Substitution drill

We will come at five o'clock.

हम पाँच बजे (पर) आएँगे।

at half past six

at one o'clock

at half past three

at a quarter after two

at eleven o'clock

at a quarter to one

at half past four

at a quarter after nine

8. Chain drill

Q: At what time will you come?

माप कितने बजे आएँगे ?

A: At six o'clock.

छह बजे।

Q: At what time will you go to the library?

माप कितने बजे लाइब्रेरी जाएँगे ?

A: At half past twelve.

साढ़े बारह बजे।

9. Substitution drill

It's ten minutes after two (o'clock).

दो बजकर दस मिनट (हुए) हैं।

seven minutes after four

two minutes after three

five minutes after six

ten minutes after ten
twenty minutes after nine
twenty-five minutes after seven
one minute after nine

10. Substitution drill

It's five minutes to one (o'clock).

एक बजने में पाँच मिनट (बाकी) हैं।

seven minutes to five

one minute to two

five minutes to four

ten minutes to one

two minutes to eleven

twenty minutes to nine

11. Chain drill

(Each student should add five minutes to the time given by the previous student.)

Q: What time is it?

क्या बजा है ?

A: It's two o'clock.

दो बजे हैं।

Q: What time is it?

क्या समय है ?

A: It's five minutes after two.

दो बजकर पाँच मिनट हैं।

12. Substitution drill

He arrived there at five minutes to two (o'clock).

वह दो बजने में पाँच मिनट पर वहाँ पहुँचा ।

at five minutes after seven

at one o'clock

at half past five

at ten minutes to nine

at twenty minutes after three

at a quarter after one

at a quarter to eight

at seven o'clock

13. Substitution drill

My friend will come tomorrow at five o'clock in the evening.

मेरा दोस्त कल शाम को पाँच बजे आएगा ।

on Monday

the day after tomorrow at one o'clock

on Wednesday

today in the afternoon

tomorrow morning

tomorrow at ten o'clock

by tomorrow night

next week

next month

next year

next Sunday

on the seventh of May

by five o'clock

14. Oral questions

आप रोज़ कितने बजे विश्वविद्यालय जाते हैं ?
आप आज दस बजकर दस मिनट पर क्या करेंगे ?
अगले साल तुम कहाँ पढ़ोगे ?
तुम आज शाम को सात बजे किससे मिलोगे ?
तुम रोज़ कितने बजे सोते हो ?
आपका दोस्त कब भारत जाएगा ?
आज कौन-सा दिन है ?
क्या तुम हर रविवार को अपने कपड़े धोते हो ?
आपकी बहन कौन-सी तारीख को आएगी ?
तुम अगले शनिवार को क्या करोगे ?
पिछले हफ्ते तुमने कौन-सी फ़िल्म देखी ?
पिछले सोमवार को तुम किससे मिले ?
आजकल तुम्हारा दोस्त कहाँ काम करता है ?
हमारी हिन्दी की क्लास रोज़ कितने बजे शुरू होती है ?

15. Translation exercise

(Write out all numbers in full.)

1. I will come tomorrow at 8:55 in the morning.
2. What time is it? It's half past one.
3. At what time will you go to San Francisco?
4. My parents will come to Berkeley next Friday.
5. Every day she goes to the office at 8:20 in the morning.
6. Last Wednesday I saw a good movie.
7. Next month I want to go to Chicago.
8. My father will come on the fifth of March.
9. Tomorrow we will meet you at 2:30 in the afternoon.
10. Our Hindi class starts at 9:10 in the morning.
11. What is the date today? Today is the twenty-seventh of July.
12. Every Sunday he cooks dinner for his family.

28. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

Unlike English, Hindi adjectives do not have any special comparative or superlative forms. When a comparison between two nouns or pronouns is made, the general sentence structure in Hindi is:

subject	comparative phrase	adjective	verb
	(i.e., the noun or pronoun with which the subject is compared + the postposition से)		

Note:

(1) The postposition से in a comparative construction is equivalent to the English "than."

(2) In contrast to English, where adjectives take special comparative forms (e.g., big -> bigger, good -> better), an adjective in a Hindi comparative construction simply agrees with the subject in number and gender. Examples:

राम सीता से लम्बा है।

Ram is taller than Sita.

(i.e., Ram compared to Sita is tall.)

सीता राम से छोटी है।

Sita is shorter/smaller/younger than Ram.

वे कपड़े इन कपड़ों से महँगे हैं।

Those clothes are more expensive than these clothes.

Sometimes the word order between the subject and comparative phrase can be reversed. This change of word order does not affect the meaning of the sentence because the noun or pronoun with which the subject is compared is always followed by the postposition से. Example:

अमरीका भारत से बड़ा है।

America is bigger than India.

भारत से अमरीका बड़ा है।

America is bigger than India.

The adjectives **ज़्यादा** *more* and **कम** *less* are generally used when comparing amounts or numbers. Examples:

एक किलो एक पाँड से ज़्यादा है ।	<i>One kilogram is more than one pound.</i>
एक किलोमीटर एक मील से कम है ।	<i>One kilometer is less than a mile.</i>
एक रुपये से ज़्यादा न दीजिये ।	<i>Please don't give more than one rupee.</i>
दस डॉलर्स से कम न लूँगा ।	<i>I will not accept (take) less than ten dollars.</i>

Note:

(1) If **ज़्यादा** and **कम** are used in a sentence (either alone or with a following adjective) without any specific comparison, then they have the general meaning “too much/many” and “too little” respectively. Examples:

मेरे लिये यह खाना ज़्यादा है ।	<i>This food is too much for me.</i>
यह किताब ज़्यादा महँगी है ।	<i>This book is too expensive.</i>
एक रुपया कम है, कुछ और पैसे दीजिये ।	<i>One rupee is too little; please give some more money.</i>

(2) **ज़्यादा** (although ending in - **ता**) is an unmarked adjective and does not change to agree with the noun it modifies. Examples:

ज़्यादा पैसा	<i>much/too much money</i>
ज़्यादा लोग	<i>many/too many people</i>
ज़्यादा शराब	<i>much/too much liquor</i>

As mentioned previously, there are no special superlative forms for adjectives in Hindi. Superlative adjectives are formed by adding **सबसे** before the adjective. Examples:

सुन्दर	<i>pretty</i>	सबसे सुन्दर	<i>prettiest (i.e., prettier than all)</i>
बड़ा	<i>big</i>	सबसे बड़ा	<i>biggest (i.e., bigger than all)</i>
अच्छा	<i>good</i>	सबसे अच्छा	<i>best (i.e., better than all)</i>

The sentence structure of the superlative construction in Hindi is similar to the comparative construction except that the comparison is made with सब *all*. Examples:

मैं माप से छोटी हूँ।	<i>I am younger/smaller than you.</i>
मैं सबसे छोटी हूँ।	<i>I am the youngest/smallest.</i>
	<i>(i.e., younger/smaller than all)</i>
मापकी बहन सीता से सुन्दर है।	<i>Your sister is prettier than Sita.</i>
मापकी बहन सबसे सुन्दर है।	<i>Your sister is the prettiest.</i>

Note that सबसे is usually written as one word.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

This house is bigger than that house.

यह घर उस घर से बड़ा है।

छोटा

बच्छा

सुन्दर

महंगा

सस्ता

नया

पुराना

2. Individual conversational response drill

What is Hindi easier than?

हिन्दी किससे आसान है ?

भारत किससे बड़ा है ?

श्री लंका किससे छोटा है ?

Hindi is easier than Sanskrit.

हिन्दी संस्कृत से आसान है।

अमरीका किससे बड़ा है ?

सैन फ्रैन्सिस्को शहर किस शहर से सुन्दर है ?

तुम किससे छोटे हो ?

बाप किससे बड़े हैं ?

संस्कृत किससे मुश्किल है ?

बापका भाई किससे सम्बा है ?

यह यूनिवर्सिटी किससे बड़ी है ?

3. Chain drill

Q: Who are you younger (smaller) than?

बाप किससे छोटे हैं ?

A: I'm younger (smaller) than my sister.

मैं अपनी बहन से छोटा हूँ ।

4. Substitution drill

His shoes are more expensive than mine.

उसके जूते मेरे जूतों से महँगे हैं ।

Her sari

His book

Their house

His bag

Their clothes

His shirt

Her car

5. Substitution drill

Don't give him more than three books.

उसको तीन किताबों से ज़्यादा न दो ।

more than five rupees

more than two pencils

more than ten dollars

less than two books

less than four sweets
less than five dollars

6. Substitution drill

This is my cheapest book.

यह मेरी सबसे सस्ती किताब है।

most expensive

best

smallest

biggest

most difficult

easiest

newest

7. Substitution drill

Which language do you like best?

आपको कौन-सी भाषा सबसे अच्छी लगती है ?

देश

मौसम

शहर

सड़का

सड़की

छात्र

किताब

संगीत

फूल

रंग

8. Chain drill

Q: Which sweet do you like best?

आपको कौन-सी मिठाई सबसे अच्छी लगती है ?

A: I like rasgulla best.

मुझे रसगुल्ला सबसे अच्छा लगता है ।

9. Oral questions

- क्या अमरीका भारत से बड़ा है ?
क्या भारत पाकिस्तान से छोटा है ?
क्या बर्कली सैन फ्रैन्सिस्को से बड़ा है ?
क्या हिमालय पहाड़ सबसे ऊँचा पहाड़ है ?
क्या ताज महल भारत की सबसे सुन्दर इमारत है ?
क्या सैन फ्रैन्सिस्को सबसे सुन्दर शहर है ?
भारत में कौन-सा प्रदेश सबसे बड़ा है ?
दुनिया में कौन-सा पहाड़ सबसे ऊँचा है ?
बर्कली में सबसे पुरानी इमारत कहाँ है ?
अमरीका में कौन-सी नदी सबसे चौड़ी है ?
अमरीका में कौन-सी नदी सबसे लम्बी है ?
दुनिया में कौन-सा देश सबसे बड़ा है ?
दुनिया में कौन-सा देश सबसे छोटा है ?
आपको कौन-सा मौसम सबसे अच्छा लगता है ?
आपको कौन-सी किताब सबसे दिलचस्प लगती है ?

10. Translation exercise

1. My room is bigger than your room.
2. This book is better than the old book.
3. What kind of food do you like best?
4. That smart student wrote the best essay.
5. I am the youngest in my family, but my husband is the oldest in his family.
6. I will not give him more than two hundred dollars for this work.
7. This university is the best in America.
8. Tamil is easier than Sanskrit, but Hindi is easier than Tamil.
9. Which country is the biggest in the world?
10. I am taller than my sister, but my brother is the tallest in the family.

29. THE VERB होना

The verb होना is unique in Hindi because in its infinitive form it represents two different verbs. One of these verbs means "to be" and the other has a range of meanings suggested by the English verbs "to occur," "to happen," "to become."

(1) होना with the meanings "to occur," "to happen," "to take place," "to become" is a regular intransitive verb. It is conjugated like an ordinary intransitive verb. The masculine singular forms are:

होता है	present habitual tense
हो रहा है	present progressive tense
होता था	past habitual tense
हो रहा था	past progressive tense
होगा	future tense
हुआ	perfect tense
हुआ है	present perfect tense
हुआ था	past perfect tense

Examples:

कल यहाँ एक भाषण हुआ ।	<i>Yesterday a lecture took place (happened) here.</i>
फल खराब हुआ ।	<i>The fruit became rotten (bad).</i>
बच्चे बड़े हो रहे हैं ।	<i>The children are getting (becoming) big.</i>
यहाँ रोज़ क्लास होती है ।	<i>Every day the class is held here.</i>
कल यहाँ मीटिंग होगी ।	<i>Tomorrow a meeting will take place here.</i>

(2) होना meaning “to be” is the only verb in Hindi that has both simple present and present habitual forms. All other verbs in Hindi have only present habitual forms.

The simple present forms of the verb होना *to be* are used to make specific statements, while the present habitual forms are employed for general, usual, or habitual statements. The verb होना with the meaning “to be” does not have progressive and perfect forms.

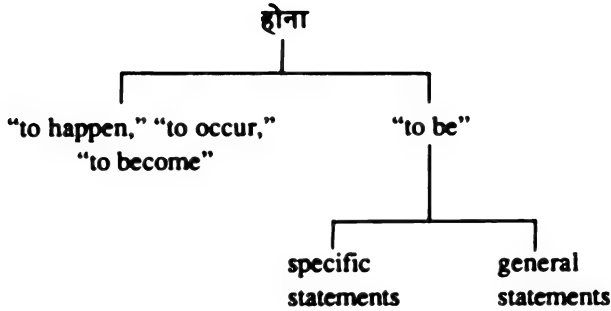
The following are the different tenses of the verb होना *to be* showing only the masculine singular third person forms:

	होना <i>to be</i> <u>for specific statements</u>	होना <i>to be</i> <u>for general statements</u>
Present	है	होता है
Past	था	होता था
Future/presumptive	होगा	होता होगा

Examples:

ये लखनऊ के आम मीठे हैं ।	<i>These mangoes from (of) Lucknow are sweet.</i>
यह विदेशी अखबार महंगा है ।	<i>This foreign newspaper is expensive.</i>
यह सन्तरा बड़ा है ।	<i>This orange is big.</i>
ये अमरीकन लम्बे हैं ।	<i>These Americans are tall.</i>
लखनऊ के आम मीठे होते हैं ।	<i>Mangoes from Lucknow are (usually) sweet.</i>
विदेशी अखबार महंगे होते हैं ।	<i>Foreign newspapers are (generally) expensive.</i>
कैलिफ़ोर्निया के संतरे बड़े होते हैं ।	<i>California oranges are (usually) big.</i>
अमरीकन लम्बे होते हैं ।	<i>Americans are (usually) tall.</i>

Summary



The exact meaning of the verb होना depends on the context.

Examples:

कल वहाँ पार्टी थी ।
कल वहाँ पार्टी हुई ।

*There was a party there yesterday.
A party took place there yesterday.*

कमरा साफ़ था ।
कमरा साफ़ हुआ ।

*The room was clean.
The room was cleaned (became
clean).*

बाज यहाँ का मौसम अच्छा है ।
यहाँ का मौसम अच्छा होता है ।

*Today the weather is good here.
The weather here is (generally)
good.*

ये रेशमी साड़ियाँ महँगी हैं ।
रेशमी साड़ियाँ महँगी होती हैं ।

*These silk saris are expensive.
Silk saris are (generally) expensive.*

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

These California oranges are sweet.
ये कैलिफोर्निया के संतरे मीठे हैं।

California oranges are (generally) sweet.
कैलिफोर्निया के संतरे मीठे होते हैं।

ये कानपुर की चप्पलें अच्छी हैं।
इस देश के फल बहुत अच्छे हैं।
ये लखनऊ के खिलौने बहुत सुन्दर हैं।
आज बर्कली का मौसम अच्छा है।
ये बनारस की साड़ियाँ सुन्दर हैं।
आज उसके फल महँगे हैं।
ये अमरीकन लोग लम्बे हैं।
ये बंगाली रसगुल्ले अच्छे हैं।
आज उसके फूल बहुत सुन्दर हैं।
ये रेशमी कपड़े महँगे हैं।

2. Substitution drill

In this country, houses are (generally) big.
इस देश में मकान बड़े होते हैं।

फूल सुन्दर
मिठाइयाँ अच्छी
हड़तालें बहुत
भाषण ज्यादा
लोग लम्बे
फल मीठे
मौसम ठंडा
चीजें सस्ती

3. Substitution drill

What is happening (going on) here?

यहाँ क्या हो रहा है ?

भाषण

क्लास

पार्टी

मीटिंग

हड़ताल

हंगामा

गड़बड़

कुछ नहीं

तमाशा

4. Chain drill

Q: What was going on here?

यहाँ क्या हो रहा था ?

A: A meeting was going on here.

यहाँ मीटिंग हो रही थी ।

5. Substitution drill

A party took place there yesterday.

कल वहाँ एक पार्टी हुई ।

एक घटना

हड़ताल

पार्टी

भाषण

क्लास

हंगामा

कुछ गड़बड़

6. Chain drill

Q: What happened here the day before yesterday?
परसों यहाँ क्या हुआ ?

A: Nothing happened here the day before yesterday.
परसों यहाँ कुछ नहीं हुआ ।

7. Transformation drill

He is becoming old.

वह बूढ़ा हो रहा है ।

बच्चे बड़े हो रहे हैं ।

कमरा साफ़ हो रहा है ।

खाना तैयार हो रहा है ।

रोटी बासी हो रही है ।

यह गाड़ी पुरानी हो रही है ।

उसके बाल सफ़ेद हो रहे हैं ।

वह मोटा हो रहा है ।

बच्चे तैयार हो रहे हैं ।

उसके कपड़े गन्दे हो रहे हैं ।

He became old.

वह बूढ़ा हुआ ।

8. Translation exercise

1. The flowers of this country are very pretty.
2. The saris from Madras are expensive.
3. We are all becoming old.
4. What is happening in this class?
5. The weather of Berkeley is (generally) good.
6. Yesterday a lecture took place in this big room.
7. Last year a lot of unrest took place in this city.
8. Because of his illness, he became fat.
9. Buildings in this country are (usually) big.
10. These children are getting ready for the party.

30. COMPULSION AND OBLIGATION

Hindi distinguishes between various degrees of compulsion and obligation by using three different auxiliary verbs with the infinitive of the main verb. The basic structure of a sentence that expresses the idea of compulsion or obligation is:

the person who + को	object	infinitive	चाहिये (need to, ought to, should)
is under an		of the	
obligation		main verb	होना (have/has to)
			पढ़ना (must)

Example:

आपको ये किताबें खरीदनी चाहियें ।

You should buy these books.

Thus, in a construction of compulsion or obligation the subject of the equivalent English sentence (i.e., the person who is under a compulsion or obligation) is always followed by the postposition को, which “blocks” the agreement of the verb with it. The verb (both parts, the infinitive of the main verb and the auxiliary verb) agrees with the direct object of the infinitive. If there is no such object in the sentence or if the object is also followed by a postposition, then the verb takes the neutral form (i.e., masculine singular for.n).

Infinitive of the main verb + चाहिये: The construction using चाहिये as an auxiliary verb with the infinitive of the main verb has meanings similar to the English “ought to” and “should.” Examples:

लड़के को अपना काम करना चाहिये । *The boy should/ought to do his work.*

आपको ये किताबें पढ़नी चाहियें । *You should/ought to read these books.*

उसको कहानियाँ लिखनी चाहियें । *He should/ought to write stories.*
तुम्हें सिगरेट नहीं पीनी चाहिये । *You shouldn't smoke cigarette(s).*

Note: Some speakers use चाहिये for both singular and plural agreement.

In the past tense, appropriate simple past forms of होना *to be* (i.e., था, थे, थी, or थीं) are used with चाहिये. Examples:

उसको घर जाना चाहिये था ।
He should have gone home.
भापको दो पत्र लिखने चाहिये थे ।
You should have written two letters.
छात्र को कहानी पढ़नी चाहिये थी ।
The student should have read the story.
लड़की को अपनी साड़ियाँ धोनी चाहिये थीं ।
The girl should have washed her saris.

Note: There is no special future form for this type of compulsion since the present tense with चाहिये / चाहियें also has a future implication. Example:

मुझे जाना चाहिये ।
I should go (now or in future).

Infinitive of the main verb + होना: This type of compulsion construction conveys a different type of obligation than the previous one and is equivalent to the English "have to." Examples:

मुझे अपना निबन्ध लिखना है । *I have to write my essay.*
हमें अपने शिक्षक से मिलना है । *We have to meet our teacher.*
उसको यह किताब पढ़नी है । *He has to read this book.*

For the past and future tenses, the past and the future forms of the verb होना *to be* are used with the infinitive of the main verb. Examples:

छात्रों को कल हिन्दी पढ़नी थी ।

Yesterday the students had to study Hindi.

आपको उर्दू सीखनी होगी ।

You will have to learn Urdu.

मेरे दोस्त को कल बहुत चिट्ठियाँ लिखनी थीं ।

Yesterday my friend had to write many letters.

हमें कल क्या करना होगा ।

What will we have to do tomorrow?

Infinitive of the main verb + पड़ना: Such sentences indicate a stronger sense of compulsion or obligation and are usually equivalent to the English "must," "have to." The use of the verb पड़ना in a compulsion construction often implies that it is necessary for the person to perform the action of the infinitive because of either some circumstantial or external pressure. Since the verb पड़ना can be conjugated in all tenses, this construction is found in all tenses. Examples:

उनको रोज़ काम करना पड़ता है ।

They must work every day.

छात्रों को किताबें खरीदनी पड़ेंगी ।

The students will have to (must) buy the books.

कल उसको एक निबन्ध लिखना पड़ा ।

Yesterday he had to write an essay.

आज उसको बहुत काम करना पड़ रहा है ।

Today he is having to do a lot of work.

उनकी विदेशियों से लड़ना पड़ा था ।

They had to fight with the foreigners.

Note: The distinction between the infinitive + होना and the infinitive + पड़ना is one of degree only. While the infinitive + होना is similar to the English "has/have to," the infinitive + पड़ना is closer to the English "must," "to be obliged to," "to be forced to." But "must" in English has no future and past forms; therefore "will have to" or "had to" can be translated into Hindi with either होना or पड़ना depending on the degree of obligation one wants to convey.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

The boy has to buy some books.

लड़के को कुछ किताबें खरीदनी हैं।

एक साड़ी

नये जूते

एक फल

बहुत चीजें

नई कार

दो कमीजें

कुछ कपड़े

कुछ चीजें

2. Substitution drill

I have to study Hindi.

मुझे हिन्दी पढ़नी है।

to eat an orange

to buy a new car

to sell ten saris

to finish this work

to ask some questions

to write a letter

to meet Mr. Miller

to go home

to bring some things

to read this story

to write an essay

3. Chain drill

Q: What do you have to do today?

आपको आज क्या करना है ?

A: I have to study Hindi today.

मुझे आज हिन्दी पढ़नी है ।

4. Oral questions

आपको आज क्या करना है ?

तुम्हें आज कहाँ जाना है ?

उसको आज क्या धोना है ?

उसको आज क्या बेचना है ?

किसको घर जाना है ?

तुम्हें आज क्या पढ़ना है ?

छात्र को आज क्या लिखना है ?

किसको यह मेज़ ठीक करनी है ?

किसको आज पत्र लिखना है ?

उसको कब आना है ?

आपको अपने दोस्तों से कब मिलना है ?

छात्रों को आज क्या करना है ?

5. Substitution drill

Where did you have to go yesterday?

तुम्हें कल कहाँ जाना था ?

क्या पढ़ना

क्या लिखना

क्या खरीदना

किससे मिलना

क्या पकाना

क्या करना
क्या साफ़ करना
क्या ठीक करना

6. Transformation drill

He was going home.

वह घर जा रहा था ।

लड़की काम कर रही थी ।

राम मछलियाँ पढ़ रहा था ।

छात्र लेख लिख रहा था ।

लड़का कमरा साफ़ कर रहा था ।

वह लड़की कपड़े खरीद रही थी ।

वे छात्र बहुत सवाल पूछ रहे थे ।

तुम किताबें बेच रहे थे ।

वे छात्र हिन्दी बोल रहे थे ।

हम लाइब्रेरी जा रहे थे ।

He had to go home.

उसको घर जाना था ।

7. Chain drill

Q: What did you have to do yesterday?

आपको कल क्या करना था ?

A: I had to read a book.

मुझे एक किताब पढ़नी थी ।

Q: You weren't home yesterday. Why?

तुम कल घर में नहीं थे । क्यों ?

A: I had to go to the library.

मुझे लाइब्रेरी जाना था ।

8. Transformation drill

He will go to the office.

वह दफ्तर जाएगा ।

लड़की अपने कपड़े धोएगी ।

हम यह काम करेंगे ।

तुम क्या करोगे ?

तू क्या पढ़ेगा ?

आपका भाई कहाँ जाएगा ?

वह लड़की किससे मिलेगी ?

मैं बहुत काम करूँगी ।

मैं राम को ये किताबें दूँगा ।

मैं दोस्त को पत्र लिखूँगी ।

वे लोग कैम्पस नहीं आएँगे ।

He will have to go to the office.

उसको दफ्तर जाना होगा ।

9. Substitution drill

He has to (must) do a lot of work.

उसको बहुत काम करना पड़ता है ।

बहुत पत्र लिखने

रोज़ क्लास जाना

रोज़ खाना पकाना

बहुत पैसे देने

अपने कपड़े धोने

अपना कमरा साफ़ करना

हिन्दी पढ़नी

क्या करना

10. Substitution drill

We had to (were forced to) study Hindi yesterday.

हमें कल हिन्दी पढ़नी पड़ी ।

to give the answers

to buy some books

to go to the library
to do their work
to do a lot of work
to write the letters
to read two stories
to give a lot of money

11. Transformation drill

I will come to campus.

मैं कैम्पस आऊँगी ।
लड़का हिन्दी पढ़ेगा ।
हम किताबें खरीदेंगे ।
तुम क्या करोगे ?
वह पत्र लिखेगा ।
हम बहुत काम करेंगे ।
मैं खाना पकाऊँगी ।
वह जवाब देगी ।
छात्र लेख लिखेगा ।

I will have to (will be forced to)
come to campus.

मुझे कैम्पस आना पड़ेगा ।

12. Chain drill

Q: What did you have to (were you forced to) do yesterday?
आपको कल क्या करना पड़ा ?

A: I had to (was forced to) cook food.
मुझे खाना पकाना पड़ा ।

Q: What will you have to (will you be forced to) do tomorrow?
तुम्हें कल क्या करना पड़ेगा ?

A: I will have to (will be forced to) read this book.
मुझे यह किताब पढ़नी पड़ेगी ।

Q: What do you have to (must you) do these days?

आपको आजकल क्या करना पड़ता है ?

A: I have to (must) do a lot of work.

मुझे बहुत काम करना पड़ता है ।

13. Substitution drill

We ought to study.

हमें पढ़ना चाहिये ।

घर जाना

सवाल पूछना

हिन्दी बोलनी

छुट्टी मिलनी

दुनिया देखनी

भारत जाना

हँसना

रोना नहीं

बहुत किताबें पढ़नी

अपने दोस्तों से मिलना

सच बोलना

रोज़ बख़्ख़बार पढ़ना

झूठ नहीं बोलना

14. Transformation drill

Students read books.

छात्र किताबें पढ़ते हैं ।

हम हिन्दी बोलते हैं ।

हम झूठ नहीं बोलते ।

तुम लाइब्रेरी जाते हो ।

बच्चे दूध पीते हैं ।

बच्चे पार्क में खेलते हैं ।

लड़की पत्र लिखती है ।

Students should read books.

छात्रों को किताबें पढ़नी चाहियें ।

हम हिन्दी की फ़िल्में देखते हैं ।
कौन यह काम करता है ?

15. Substitution drill

He should have (ought to have) gone home yesterday.
उसको कल घर जाना चाहिये था ।

काम ख़त्म करना
माता-पिता को पत्र लिखना
लाइब्रेरी जाना
किताबें पढ़नी
ये सबाल पूछने
शराब नहीं पीनी
अपने दोस्त से मिलना
अपने कपड़े धोने

16. Chain drill

Q: What should I do?
मुझे क्या करना चाहिये ?

A: You should finish this work.
आपको यह काम ख़त्म करना चाहिये ।

Q: What should you have done yesterday?
आपको कल क्या करना चाहिये था ?

A: I should have met my friend.
मुझे अपने दोस्त से मिलना चाहिये था ।

17. Oral questions

तुम्हें आज क्या करना है ?
आपको हर दिन क्या करना पड़ता है ?

किसको दूध पीना चाहिये ?
छात्रों को क्या करना पड़ता है ?
बच्चों को कहीं नहीं खेलना चाहिये ?
आपको हर रोज़ कितने बजे कैम्पस आना पड़ता है ?
आपको आज कहीं जाना है ?
आपको भारत में कौन-सी भाषा बोलनी पड़ेगी ?
हमें कल क्या करना होगा ?
आपको कल कहीं जाना था ?
मुझे कब आना चाहिये था ?
किसको भारत जाना है ?
आपको क्या करना चाहिये ?
मुझे कितना पैसा देना चाहिये था ?
छात्रों को क्या खरीदना पड़ता है ?
आप लोगों को क्या पढ़ना चाहिये ?

18. Translation exercise

1. I have to go home to meet my parents.
2. Who had to read this book? All Hindi students had to read this book.
3. Tomorrow we will have to do a lot of work.
4. You will have to finish this work today.
5. She should have (ought to have) written the letter to her friend.
6. He should take a vacation and (should) see the world.
7. Little children should drink milk.
8. What should I have done? You should have gone there.
9. You should have (ought to have) finished your work.
10. The students had to (were forced to) give many speeches in Hindi class.
11. We have to (must) ask some questions in Hindi.
12. Next year I will have to (will be forced to) earn some money.
13. The students had to (were forced to) buy a lot of books.
14. Examinations are near; therefore we will have to (will be forced to) study a lot now.
15. What was he forced to do? He was forced to leave the university and start working.

31. CONJUNCT VERBS WITH करना

There are many verbs in Hindi that are created by combining a noun or an adjective with a verb (generally करना *to do; to make*). Such verbs are called conjunct verbs. In a conjunct verb, both the non-verbal element and the verb are needed to convey a single verbal idea. In a conjunct verb, the non-verbal element (i.e., the noun or adjective) always remains invariant, and all the changes due to number, gender, and tense agreement occur in the second element of the verb.

There are two types of conjunct verbs: adjectival conjunct verbs and nominal conjunct verbs.

Adjectival conjunct verbs: Such verbs are formed by combining an adjective with करना. Although the adjectival element is necessary to render the meaning of the verb, grammatically such verbs are similar in every way to simple transitive verbs. Examples:

लड़का कुर्सी ठीक करता है ।

The boy fixes the chair.

(lit., *The boy makes the chair right.*)

नौकर कमरा साफ़ करता है ।

The servant cleans the room.

(lit., *The servant makes the room clean.*)

हमारी माँ ने खाना तैयार किया ।

Our mother prepared the food.

(lit., *Our mother made the food ready.*)

क्या दुकानदार दाम कम करेगा ।

Will the shopkeeper reduce the price?

(lit., *Will the shopkeeper make the price less?*)

Nominal conjunct verbs: These consist of a noun followed by the verb करना. The noun element in such verbs not only helps to provide the meaning of the verb but also functions as the grammatical object of the

verb करना. The object of the corresponding English sentence (whether a noun, pronoun, or infinitive) is always followed by a postposition (often का, की, or से). Examples:

मैं मदद करता हूँ।

I help.

(lit., *I do help.*)

मैं आपकी मदद करता हूँ।

I help you.

(lit., *I do your help.*)

हम शिक्षक का इन्तज़ार कर रहे हैं।

We are waiting for the teacher.

(lit., *We are doing the waiting of the teacher.*)

वे भारत जाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

They will try to go to India.

(lit., *They will make an attempt of going to India.*)

छात्र अपने दोस्त से बात कर रहा है।

The student is conversing (talking) with his friend.

(lit., *The student is making a conversation with his friend.*)

Note: There are some conjunct verbs that consist of a noun plus करना and function in all respects like simple transitive verbs; that is, the object of the sentence is either not followed by a postposition or is marked by को just as most transitive verbs are (see Section 24 on transitive verbs), e.g., शुरू करना *to begin*, काम करना *to work*. Example:

शिक्षक ने क्लास शुरू की।

The teacher began the class.

Nominal conjunct verbs can be used in two types of constructions, where the subject of the sentence is always followed by a postposition and the verb agrees with the direct object: (1) sentences in perfective tenses with transitive verbs; (2) compulsion constructions. In these two types of constructions, with a nominal conjunct verb, the verb agrees with the noun element of the verb itself since the object is also followed by a postposition, which “blocks” the agreement.

Examples:

मैं आपकी मदद करता हूँ ।

I help you.

मैंने आपकी मदद की ।

I helped you.

मुझे आपकी मदद करनी चाहिये ।

I should help you.

मैं अपने दोस्त का इन्तज़ार कर रहा हूँ ।

I am waiting for my friend.

मैंने अपने दोस्त का इन्तज़ार किया ।

I waited for my friend.

मुझे अपने दोस्त का इन्तज़ार करना चाहिये ।

I should wait for my friend.

वह अपने घर की मरम्मत करेगा ।

He will repair his house.

उसने अपने घर की मरम्मत की ।

He repaired his house.

उसको अपने घर की मरम्मत करनी पड़ी ।

He had to repair his house.

वह हिन्दी बोलने की कोशिश करता है ।

He tries to speak Hindi.

उसने हिन्दी बोलने की कोशिश की ।

He tried to speak Hindi.

उसको हिन्दी बोलने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

He should try to speak Hindi.

Note:

(1) All conjunct verbs with करना are transitive, or ने, verbs. They have their intransitive counterparts, in which होना is used in place of करना. These will be discussed in Section 38.

(2) In negative sentences, the negative particle नहीं generally comes after the non-verbal element and before करना. Examples:

उसने कल घर साफ़ नहीं किया । *He did not clean the house yesterday.*

उन्होंने हमारी मदद नहीं की । *They did not help us.*

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

I will clean the room.

मैं कमरा साफ करूँगा ।

close the door

return the books

finish the story

reduce the price

fix up my room

clean my house

prepare the sweets

begin the work

2. Transformation drill

He begins the work.

वह काम शुरू करता है ।

मैं कमरा साफ करता हूँ ।

लड़का दरवाज़ा बन्द करता है ।

लड़की मेरी किताबें वापस करती है ।

पिता जी कहानी खत्म करते हैं ।

कपड़ेवाला साड़ी का दाम कम करता है ।

माँ खाना तैयार करती हैं ।

मैं अपना कमरा ठीक करता हूँ ।

He should begin the work.

उसको काम शुरू करना चाहिये ।

3. Substitution drill

I repaired the table.

मैंने मेज़ की मरम्मत की ।

car

chair

watch

window

shoes
telephone
radio
door

4. Chain drill

Q: What (thing) did you repair?
आपने किस चीज़ की मरम्मत की ?

A: I repaired my car.
मैंने अपनी कार की मरम्मत की ।

5. Substitution drill

We should help everyone.
हमें सबकी मदद करनी चाहिये ।

him
our friends
our parents
ourselves
those children
Lisa
poor people
our family
them

6. Chain drill

Q: Whom do you help?
आप किसकी मदद करते हैं ?

A: I help my friends.
मैं अपने दोस्तों की मदद करता हूँ ।

Q: Whom should we help?
हमें किसकी मदद करनी चाहिये ?

A: We should help poor people.
हमें गरीब लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिये ।

7. Substitution drill

We waited for you.
हमने आपका इन्तज़ार किया ।
for our friends
for Christmas
for food
for the servant
for you (familiar form)
for your sister
for our teacher
for his letter

8. Chain drill

Q: For whom are you waiting?
आप किसका इन्तज़ार कर रहे हैं ?

A: I am waiting for my friend.
मैं अपने दोस्त का इन्तज़ार कर रहा हूँ ।

9. Substitution drill

He decided to go to India.
उसने भारत जाने का फैसला किया ।
to sell his house
to study Urdu
to do a lot of work
to stay here

to write Hindi every day
to write a letter to the Governor
to send him money
to meet the President

10. Substitution drill

Ram tried to swim.

राम ने तैरने की कोशिश की ।

to finish the work

to sell the car

to read Urdu

to cook Indian food

to teach English

to speak fast

to learn the sitar

to speak French

11. Transformation drill

I will try to go to India.

मैं भारत जाने की कोशिश करूँगी ।

लड़का काम करने की कोशिश करेगा ।

छात्र हिन्दी बोलने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

हम उनकी मदद करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

छात्र उर्दू लिखने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

मैं वहाँ जाने की कोशिश करूँगी ।

वह काम खत्म करने की कोशिश करेगा ।

हम जल्दी बोलने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

हम ठीक समय पर जाने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

I should try to go to India.

मुझे भारत जाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

12. Substitution drill

Practice speaking Hindi.

हिन्दी बोलने का अभ्यास करो ।

हिन्दी लिखने का

उर्दू पढ़ने का

उर्दू लिखने का

जल्दी बोलने का

ठीक लिखने का

जल्दी काम करने का

सितार बजाने का

13. Transformation drill

We were fixing the chairs.

हम कुर्सियाँ ठीक कर रहे थे ।

हम कमरा साफ़ कर रहे थे ।

हम आपका इन्तज़ार कर रहे थे ।

हम दोस्त की मदद कर रहे थे ।

हम पढ़ने की कोशिश कर रहे थे ।

हम उर्दू लिखने का अभ्यास कर रहे थे ।

हम वहाँ जाने का फैसला कर रहे थे ।

हम कार की मरम्मत कर रहे थे ।

हम काम ख़त्म कर रहे थे ।

हम खाना तैयार कर रहे थे ।

We fixed the chairs.

हमने कुर्सियाँ ठीक कीं ।

14. Transformation drill

I helped my friend.

मैंने अपने दोस्त की मदद की ।

हमने फ्रेंच बोलने की कोशिश की ।

उन्होंने नौ बजे क्लास शुरू की ।

I didn't help my friend.

मैंने अपने दोस्त की मदद नहीं की ।

नौकर ने यह कमरा साफ़ किया ।
मेरे दोस्त ने कुछ किताबें वापस कीं ।
कपड़ेवाले ने साड़ी का दाम कम किया ।
उसने खिड़की बन्द की ।
मैंने अपनी कार की मरम्मत की ।
हमने पाँच बजे तक आपका इन्तज़ार किया ।

15. Oral questions

कौन मेरी मदद करेगा ?
आप किसकी मदद करेंगे ?
कौन हिन्दी बोलने की कोशिश करेगा ?
क्या तुम अपने दोस्त की मदद करने की कोशिश करोगे ?
आपने कल किसका इन्तज़ार किया ?
किसने इस खिड़की की मरम्मत की ?
आपने कब भारत जाने का फैसला किया है ?
कौन हिन्दी बोलने का अभ्यास करते हैं ?
तुमने कल किससे बात की ?
तुम मेरी किताब कब वापस करोगे ?
तुम किसका इन्तज़ार कर रहे हो ?
किसने यह कमरा साफ़ किया ?
किसने भारत जाने का फैसला किया ?
तुमने कब यह काम शुरू किया ?

16. Translation exercise

1. You should finish this work by five o'clock today.
2. Please try to come on time.
3. Who will help this old woman? I will help her.
4. What are you doing here? I am waiting for my friends.
5. Yesterday my husband repaired his (own) car.
6. He didn't return my books.

7. Rich people should help poor people.
8. The cloth seller reduced the price of the sari for the foreigner.
9. Why didn't you wait for me after class?
10. Yesterday those students practiced writing Urdu.
11. They have decided to live in this house.
12. Hindi students should try to speak Hindi with each other every day.

32. THE EMPHATIC PARTICLES **ही** AND **भी**

Hindi frequently uses the particles **ही** and **भी** to emphasize a particular word or phrase in a sentence in addition to using other methods such as special intonation patterns (higher pitch, louder stress) or a change in word order. These emphatic particles immediately follow the word or phrase they emphasize.

भी: The particle **भी** generally can be translated as “too,” “also” and in negative sentences as “even.” It has an inclusive force, including the word or phrase that precedes it with some other entity or group. Examples:

मैं भी आज यह फिल्म देखूंगी ।

I too will see this film today (besides other people).

भारत में हमने ताजमहल भी देखा ।

In India, we saw the Taj Mahal also (in addition to seeing other things).

उस समय कमरे में एक भी छात्र नहीं था ।

There was not even one student in the room at that time.

Note: Hindi requires that **भी** follow immediately after the word or phrase it refers to, whereas in English the word “also” or “too” can occur elsewhere in the sentence.

ही: The particle **ही** has the general connotation of “just,” “only.” It has an exclusive force, excluding the word or phrase that precedes it from some other entity or group. Examples:

मैं आज यह किताब ही पढ़ूंगा ।

Today I will read only this book (no other book).

मेरे पास एक ही डॉलर था ।

I had only one dollar (no more).

मैंने उसको एक बार ही देखा है। *I have seen him only once (only one time and no more).*

Sometimes ही is used simply to give special emphasis to the preceding word or phrase without any indication of exclusiveness. Examples:

आपका घर बहुत ही सुन्दर है। *Your house is very beautiful.*
मैं जल्दी ही वापस आऊँगी। *I will return very soon.*

Note:

(1) In a sentence ही can come between a noun or pronoun and the postposition following it, but भी cannot interrupt this sequence. Examples:

हम आपका ही काम कर रहे थे। *We were doing only your work.*
हम आप ही का काम कर रहे थे। *We were doing only your work.*
हम आपका भी काम कर रहे थे। *We were doing your work too.*

(2) Emphatic particles, like postpositions, cannot occur in isolation. However, they should not be confused with postpositions. Postpositions follow nouns or pronouns and sometimes adverbs, while these emphatic particles can also follow adjectives and verbs. Unlike postpositions, they do not require the preceding word or phrase to take the oblique case.

(3) Various pronouns take special forms when followed by ही.

तुम	ही	-	तुम्हीं
यह	ही		यही
वह	ही	-	वही
इस	ही		इसी
उस	ही	-	उसी
इन	ही	-	इन्हीं
उन	ही	-	उन्हीं

With some adverbs ही may be written as a separate word or it may take a special form. When ही is written as a separate word, it has the

connotation “only,” but if it is joined with the adverb in a special form, it is used just for emphasis. Compare the following forms:

यहाँ + ही = यहीं	<i>right here</i>	यहाँ ही	<i>only here</i>
वहाँ + ही = वहीं	<i>right there</i>	वहाँ ही	<i>only there</i>
अब + ही = अभी	<i>right now</i>	अब ही	<i>only now</i>
तब + ही = तभी	<i>right then</i>	तब ही	<i>only then</i>

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

(Use the emphatic particle ही with the subject.)

Ram will cook the food.	Ram alone/Only Ram will cook the food.
राम खाना पकाएगा ।	राम ही खाना पकाएगा ।
बहू लड़की जबाब देगी ।	
मेरा भाई काम करेगा ।	
ये छात्र उर्दू सीखेंगे ।	
हमारे शिक्षक सबाल पूछेंगे ।	
यह लड़की सुन्दर कविता लिखेगी ।	
मापकी पत्नी कल वहाँ जाएगी ।	
यह लड़का मेरी कार की मरम्मत करेगा ।	
ये छात्र हिन्दी बोलने की कोशिश करेंगे ।	
हमारे माता-पिता हमारी मदद करेंगे ।	

2. Conversational response drill

I will see the film today.	We too will see the film today.
मैं आज फ़िल्म देखूँगी ।	हम भी आज फ़िल्म देखेंगे ।
मैं आज लाइब्रेरी जाऊँगी ।	
मैं गाना गाऊँगी ।	

मैं पार्टी में जाऊँगी ।
मैं नये जूते खरीदूँगी ।
मैं क्लास में हिन्दी बोलूँगी ।
मैं बाज राम से मिलूँगी ।
मैं कल घर जाऊँगी ।
मैं शिक्षक से सबाल पूछूँगी ।
मैं दोस्त के साथ कॉफी पिऊँगी ।

3. Transformation drill

(Add ही after the underlined words and make all necessary changes.)

We will give him the book.

हम उस को किताब देंगे ।

छात्र यहाँ पढ़ेंगे ।

वे लोग अब काम शुरू करेंगे ।

मैंने उन से सबाल पूछा ।

मैं यह सबाल नहीं समझता ।

हम वहाँ आप से मिलेंगे ।

मैं वह साड़ी चाहती हूँ ।

राम को यह किताब दीजिये ।

उस दिन मेरा भाई दिल्ली पहुँचा ।

इस से पूछिये ।

इन को दिल्ली जाना है ।

तब वह बोला ।

वह इस गाड़ी से बम्बई जाएगा ।

शिक्षक इन से सबाल पूछेंगे ।

आप यह काम खत्म कीजिये ।

We will give the book only to him.

हम उसी को किताब देंगे ।

4. Substitution drill

Only I work here.

मैं ही यहाँ काम करता हूँ ।

Only Ram

You too (polite form)

Only we
Only he
I too
Only you (familiar form)
His sister too
Only my brother
We too

5. Substitution drill

I will eat here.

मैं यहाँ खाऊँगा ।

right here

right now

those bananas too

only one banana

only in Delhi

two rotis too

right there

only three apples

there too

only this

6. Translation exercise

1. My parents eat only vegetarian food.
2. He will bring his two friends also to the party.
3. Right now they are working in the office.
4. Because I had to finish my essay, I slept only five hours last night.
5. Ram and Mohan also wanted to meet with him.
6. Please bring some sweets also with my tea.
7. She likes to study only in her (own) room.
8. Only he can help us.

9. Because of bad weather, only some students could come to class yesterday.
10. Please come again. Right now I am in a hurry.
11. We too were waiting just for them.
12. Tomorrow we will meet you right here.

33. THE CONJUNCTIVE PARTICIPLE (कर CONSTRUCTION)

If the same subject performs two actions one after another, the action that takes place before the second action can be expressed in Hindi by a conjunctive participle. These conjunctive participles are extremely common in Hindi and are often used to join two clauses together much like the English "and."

Formation: Conjunctive participles are formed by adding कर or के to the verb stem. Although कर and के can be used interchangeably, कर is used more in formal and written language while के is frequently used in spoken language. If the verb stem is कर itself, then the conjunctive participle can be formed only with के (कर कर is not possible).

Although conjunctive participles can be literally translated into English as "having ed," in Hindi they are used for a variety of English expressions. Examples:

यह सुनकर वह बोली ----।
उसने घर जाकर अपना काम किया ।

Having heard this, she said ---.
He went home and did his work.
(lit., Having gone home, he did his work.)

मैं अखबार पढ़कर दफ्तर जाऊँगा ।

After reading the newspaper, I will go to the office.

आपसे मिलकर मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई ।

I am very pleased to meet you. (lit., Having met you---.)

उसकी आवाज़ सुनकर मैं बाहर गया ।

When I heard his voice, I went outside.

वह दिल्ली पहुँचकर आपको फ़ोन करेगा ।

After reaching Delhi, he will call you.

तेज़ी से दौड़कर उसने बस पकड़ी ।

Running fast, he caught the bus.

Note that the conjunctive participles in the following two examples are translated with adverbs in English.

संभलकर चलो ।

Walk carefully.

मेहरबानी करके (कृपा करके) खिड़की बन्द कीजिये ।

Kindly close the window.

Note:

(1) Since a conjunctive participle is used only when the same subject performs two actions, the subject is mentioned only once.

(2) Since the verb expressing the first action takes the conjunctive participle form, all the changes in number, gender, and tense agreement occur in the final verb. Also, it is the final verb that determines if the postposition ने is to be used with the subject in the perfective tenses. Examples:

उसने घर आकर अपना निबन्ध लिखा ।

He came home and wrote his essay.

वह काम खत्म करके बाज़ार गया ।

He finished the work and went to the market.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

You ought to go to the office and do your work.

आपको दफ्तर जाकर अपना काम करना चाहिये ।

कॉफी पीकर

साइबेरी जाकर

कहानी पढ़कर

दोस्त से मिलकर

घर जाकर

बख़्ख़ार पढ़कर

खाना खाकर
कुरसी पर बैठकर
यहाँ आकर

2. Substitution drill

I am very pleased to have met you.

मुझे आपसे मिलकर बड़ी खुशी हुई ।

यहाँ आकर
यह किताब पढ़कर
ताज महल देखकर
यह फ़िल्म देखकर
दोस्त से मिलकर
यह समाचार पढ़कर
उस पार्टी में जाकर
हिन्दुस्तानी संगीत सुनकर

3. Substitution drill

He finished his work and went home.

वह अपना काम ख़त्म करके घर गया ।

दोस्त से बात करके
तुम्हारा खाना तैयार करके
दोस्त की मदद करके
गाड़ी की मरम्मत करके
अपनी मेज़ ठीक करके
दोस्त को फ़ोन करके
दरवाज़े बन्द करके
आपका इन्तज़ार करके

4. Substitution drill

After having eaten dinner, I will write him a letter.

मैं खाना खाकर उसको पत्र लिखूँगा ।

having met my friend
having played tennis
having seen the film
having finished this work
having read the newspaper
having returned from the office

5. Individual transformation drill

I will learn Hindi. I will go to India.

मैं हिन्दी सीखूँगा । मैं भारत जाऊँगा ।

After having learned Hindi, I will go to India.

मैं हिन्दी सीखकर भारत जाऊँगा ।

मेरी पत्नी घर आएगी । मेरी पत्नी खाना पकाएगी ।

माइये । मेरी मदद कीजिये ।

लड़का बैठा । लड़के ने किताब पढ़ी ।

हम कैम्पस जाएंगे । हम अपने दोस्तों से मिलेंगे ।

उसने दरवाज़ा खोला । वह अन्दर गया ।

लड़की बाज़ार गई । लड़की ने कुछ चीज़ें खरीदीं ।

यहाँ माइये । कुर्सी पर बैठिये ।

वह घर पहुँचा । उसने बहन को बुलाया ।

मैं घर आई । मैंने अपना काम किया ।

मेरी बहन ने काम ख़त्म किया । मेरी बहन घर गई ।

6. Translation exercise

(Use conjunctive participles.)

1. You should go to Agra and see the Taj Mahal.
2. She sat and read the newspaper in the train.
3. She was very pleased to have met my parents.

4. They washed their hands and began to eat.
5. Having talked with his friends, he went home.
6. The farmer went and worked in the field.
7. The policeman ran and caught the thief.
8. We should go to the market and buy some sweets.
9. She came home and began to cook dinner.
10. After finishing their work, they will see a movie.

34. EXPRESSIONS WITH लगना

The intransitive verb लगना occurs in a variety of expressions and has different meanings in different contexts. The following are the most common usages of the verb लगना:

(1) The basic meaning of लगना is "to be attached to," "to be connected to," "to adhere to." Examples:

दीवारों पर फ्रेंच तस्वीरें लगी थीं ।

*French paintings were hung on
(attached to) the walls.*

बापके मुँह पर कुछ लगा है ।

Something is (stuck) on your face.

खिड़कियों पर सफ़ेद परदे लगे हैं ।

*White curtains are hung on the
windows.*

लिफ़ाफ़े पर पचास पैसे के टिकट लगेंगे ।

*Fifty paise stamps will be put
(attached) on the envelope.*

(2) Hindi frequently uses the verb लगना in indirect verb constructions to express physical feelings, sensations, and perceptions. In these constructions the verb लगना has the general connotation "to be affected by," "to be felt by." In such sentences, the subject of the corresponding English sentence (i.e., the person who feels or is affected by the physical sensation) becomes the indirect object followed by the postposition को and the noun representing the physical sensation or feeling functions as the subject, with which the verb agrees. Only a few nouns can be used in this type of construction. The most common are गरमी / गर्मी (F) *heat*, ठंड (F) *cold*, प्यास (F) *thirst*, भूख (F) *hunger*, धूप (F) *sunshine*, हवा (F) *air/wind*, चोट (F) *injury*, डर (M) *fear*. Examples:

मुझे प्यास लग रही है ।

*I am feeling thirsty. (i.e., Thirst is
affecting me.)*

हर दिन बारह बजे हमें भूख लगती है ।

*Every day at 12 o'clock we get/feel
hungry.*

मापको जाइों में यहाँ बहुत ठंड लगेगी ।

In winters you will feel very cold here.

हमें भूख लगी है ।

We are hungry. (i.e., Hunger has affected us.)

जंगल में मुझे डर लगा ।

I got frightened in the forest.

बच्चों को बक्सर चोट लगती है ।

Children often get hurt/injured.

(3) English sentences with expressions like "to seem," "to appear," can be translated into Hindi with the verb लगना in indirect verb constructions. In these sentences the noun or pronoun representing the person who perceives becomes the indirect object, followed by the postposition को. The person or thing about which the perception is made becomes the subject of the sentence, with which both the adjective and the verb agree.

The basic structure of such sentences is:

indirect object + को	subject	adjective	the verb लगना
उसको	हिन्दी	आसान	लगती है ।
<i>To him</i>	<i>Hindi</i>	<i>easy</i>	<i>seems</i>

Examples:

उसको यह कहानी दिलचस्प लगी ।

This story was interesting to him. (This story seemed/felt interesting to him.)

क्या आपको कल की पार्टी मज़ेदार लगी ?

Did you find (feel) yesterday's party fun? (Did yesterday's party appear enjoyable to you?)

मुझे हिन्दुस्तानी खाना अच्छा लगता है ।

I like Indian food. (Indian food tastes/seems good to me.)

हमें आपका जाना बुरा लगा ।

We didn't like your going. (Your going appeared/felt bad/unpleasant to us.)

(मुझे) यह लगता है कि कल बारिश होगी ।

It seems (to me) that it will rain tomorrow.

(4) In a special indirect verb construction the verb लगना also conveys the general meaning "to require," "to take." In this particular use the verb लगना expresses the amount of something (e.g., time, money, etc.) that is required to perform some activity. It agrees in number and gender with the word expressing the amount. The noun or pronoun representing the person by whom the amount is required becomes the indirect object, followed by the postposition को, and the activity for which the amount is required is indicated by the infinitive in oblique with the postposition में.

The basic structure of such sentences is:

indirect object + को	infinitive in oblique + में	amount	the verb लगना
उसको	खाना पकाने में	एक घंटा	लगा ।
<i>To him/her</i>	<i>in cooking food</i>	<i>one hour</i>	<i>it took.</i>

Examples:

मुझे यूनिवर्सिटी जाने में आधा घंटा लगता है ।

It takes me half an hour to go to the university.

भारत जाने में बहुत पैसा लगेगा ।

It will take a lot of money to go to India.

ये रसगुल्ले बनाने में कितनी चीनी लगी ?

How much sugar did it take to make these rasgullas?

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

I'm feeling hungry. (lit., I am feeling hunger.)

मुझे भूख लग रही है ।

प्यास

ठंड

गरमी

हवा
घुप
डर

2. Substitution drill

Ram has felt hunger. (i.e., Ram is hungry.)

राम को भूख लगी है।

प्यास
गरमी
ठंड
डर
चोट

3. Chain drill

Q: Who is feeling cold?

किसको ठंड लग रही है ?

A: I am feeling cold.

मुझे ठंड लग रही है।

4. Substitution drill

I like Indian food. (lit., Indian food tastes good to me.)

मुझे हिन्दुस्तानी खाना अच्छा लगता है।

ये कपड़े
नये जूते
मापका घर
बहु लड़की
हिन्दी पढ़ना
टेनिस खेलना
संगीत सुनना

5. Substitution drill

How do you like America? (lit., How does America feel to you?)

आपको अमरीका कैसा लगता है ?

हमारा देश

अपना देश

बर्कली

यहाँ का मौसम

हिन्दुस्तानी संगीत

हिन्दी पढ़ना

अमरीकन फ़िल्में

हिन्दुस्तानी मिठाइयाँ

6. Chain drill

Q: What do you like? (lit., What feels good to you?)

आपको क्या अच्छा लगता है ?

A: I like to see Hindi films. (lit., Seeing Hindi films feels good to me.)

मुझे हिन्दी की फ़िल्में देखना अच्छा लगता है ।

7. Transformation drill

Hindi seems easy to me.

मुझे हिन्दी आसान लगती है ।

मुझे यह किताब दिलचस्प लगती है ।

हमें संस्कृत मुश्किल लगती है ।

उसको भारतीय संगीत सुनना अच्छा लगता है ।

हमें आपका घर सुन्दर लगता है ।

मुझे वह छात्र होशियार लगता है ।

हमें ये बातें बुरी लगती हैं ।

उसको ठंडा मौसम अच्छा नहीं लगता ।

हमें मसालेवाला खाना मज़ेदार लगता है ।

मुझे उनकी बातें दिलचस्प लगती हैं ।

Hindi seemed easy to me.

मुझे हिन्दी आसान लगी ।

8. Substitution drill

How much time will it take you to read this book?

बापको यह किताब पढ़ने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

to cook dinner

to go to the university

to eat lunch

to clean the house

to write this letter

to read the newspaper

9. Substitution drill

It takes me ten minutes to go to the university.

मुझे यूनिवर्सिटी जाने में दस मिनट लगते हैं ।

half an hour

two and a half hours

twenty minutes

one and a quarter hours

one and a half hours

a few minutes

10. Chain drill

Q: How much time does it take you to read the newspaper?

बापको अखबार पढ़ने में कितना समय लगता है ?

A: Half an hour.

आधा घंटा ।

11. Oral questions

बापको रोज़ दोपहर को कितने बजे भूख लगती है ?

तुम्हें क्या करना अच्छा लगता है ?

क्या तुम्हें उस कुर्सी पर धूप लग रही है ?
आपको कौन-सा देश दिलचस्प लगता है ?
जब आपको डर लगता है, तब आप क्या करते हैं ?
आपको कैसा संगीत सबसे अच्छा लगता है ?
भारत जाने में कितना पैसा लगता है ?
उस दीवार पर क्या लगा है ?
आपको कल की पार्टी कैसी लगी ?
क्या आपको उस खिड़की के पास ठंड लग रही है ?
तुम्हें यह काम खत्म करने में कितना समय लगा ?
इस लिफाफे पर कितने पैसे के टिकट लगेंगे ?
जब आपको प्यास लगती है, तब आप क्या करते हैं ?
तुम्हें कौन-सी भाषा सबसे सुन्दर लगती है ?

12. Translation exercise

1. The baby is hungry. Please give him some milk.
2. How much time does it take you to go home?
3. This Hindi film was (seemed) interesting to us.
4. A beautiful French painting was hung on (attached to) the wall.
5. The little girl got hurt yesterday.
6. How do you like our country?
7. It takes a lot of money to go to college.
8. You will feel very cold in Alaska.
9. We thought (felt) the food was too spicy.
10. Children often get scared at night.
11. It took me three hours to write this essay.
12. My sister likes to play the sitar.

35. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Subjunctive forms in Hindi are identical to those of the future tense except that the suffix गा, गे, or गी is omitted. For example:

	<u>Future forms</u>		<u>Subjunctive forms</u>	
मैं	जाऊँगा,	पढ़ूँगा	जाऊँ,	पढ़ूँ
हम	जाएँगे,	पढ़ेंगे	जाएँ,	पढ़ें
आप	जाएँगे,	पढ़ेंगे	जाएँ,	पढ़ें
तुम	जाओगे,	पढ़ोगे	जाओ,	पढ़ो
तू	जाएगा,	पढ़ेगा	जाए,	पढ़े
यह	जाएगा,	पढ़ेगा	जाए,	पढ़े
वह	जाएगा,	पढ़ेगा	जाए,	पढ़े
ये	जाएँगे,	पढ़ेंगे	जाएँ,	पढ़ें
वे	जाएँगे,	पढ़ेंगे	जाएँ,	पढ़ें

Three verbs that have irregular future forms (होना, लेना, देना) also have irregular subjunctive forms:

	<u>Future forms</u>			<u>Subjunctive forms</u>		
	होना	लेना	देना	होना	लेना	देना
मैं	हूँगा (होऊँगा)	लूँगा	दूँगा	हूँ (होऊँ)	लूँ	दूँ
हम	होगे	लेंगे	देंगे	हों	लें	दें
आप	होंगे	लेंगे	देंगे	हों	लें	दें
तुम	होगे	लोगे	दोगे	हो	लो	दो
तू	होगा	लेगा	देगा	हो	ले	दे

यह	होगा	लेगा	देगा	हो	ले	दे
वह	होगा	लेगा	देगा	हो	ले	दे
ये	होंगे	लेंगे	देंगे	हों	लें	दें
वे	होंगे	लेंगे	देंगे	हों	लें	दें

Note:

(1) The subjunctive form of a verb remains the same regardless of whether it refers to a masculine or a feminine subject.

(2) The negative particle used with the subjunctive is always न.

Subjunctive verb forms are used in a wide variety of constructions. In general, the subjunctive indicates desirability, possibility, probability, uncertainty, or a wish about some future action or event. It is best, however, to observe the specific constructions in which the subjunctive occurs and the meaning of each.

The subjunctive is used in two kinds of sentences: (A) simple sentences and (B) conditional sentences.

(A) Simple sentences: In simple sentences subjunctive verb forms are used to express several different meanings depending on the context. The most common are:

(1) In “should,” “shall,” or “may” questions: In such questions the subjunctive is used to ask for advice or permission.

बब हम कहाँ जाएँ ?

Where shall we go now?

इसके बारे में आपसे एक सवाल पूछूँ ?

May I ask you a question about it?

मैं अब घर जाऊँ ?

May I go home now?

हम आपकी मदद करें ?

Should/Shall we help you?

मैं आपके लिये चाय बनाऊँ ?

Should/Shall I make tea for you?

(2) In "let's" constructions: The subject हम is generally understood and the verb is in the plural. Very often such sentences are introduced with बाबो or बलो.

बाबो, बाहर चलकर खेलें ।
बलो, आज एक फ़िल्म देखें ।
बलिये, अब कुछ काम करें ।

Come on, let's go out and play.
Let's see a film today.
Let's do some work now.

(3) As a request imperative: The subject आप is generally understood and the verb is always in the plural. This is the most polite form of request. It is almost like suggesting that someone do something rather than asking the person to do it.

(आप) कल हमारी पार्टी में जाएँ ।
(आप) कुछ और चाय लें ।
(आप) वहाँ न जाएँ ।

Please come to our party tomorrow.
Please have (take) some more tea.
Please don't go there.

(4) To express good wishes, congratulations and blessings: In phrases used in congratulating someone or in expressing good wishes or blessings the verb is always in the subjunctive.

जीते रहो ।
सदा सुखी रहो ।
जन्म-दिन मुबारक हो ।

May you live long.
May you always be (stay) happy.
Happy birthday. (lit., May (your) birthday be auspicious.)
Congratulations on (your) wedding.
May you have (get) success.
Happy New Year. (lit., May the New Year be auspicious for you.)

(5) To indicate uncertainty: With adverbs such as शायद perhaps, the subjunctive form of the verb may be used to indicate greater uncertainty. Other forms, however, may also be used in such situations. Different verb forms convey different degrees of certainty. For example:

यह फ़िल्म शायद अच्छी हो ।

Maybe this film is good (but I really don't know).

यह फ़िल्म शायद अच्छी होगी ।

Maybe this film is (will be) good (at least I suppose it is).

यह फ़िल्म शायद अच्छी है ।

Probably this film is good (as a matter of fact, I am fairly sure it is).

(6) The subjunctive forms of होना may be added as auxiliaries to the habitual, progressive, and perfective forms of the main verb to form the subjunctive of each in order to indicate doubt or uncertainty in these tenses. The adverb शायद is generally used in such sentences.

शायद वह यहाँ पढ़ता हो ।

Perhaps he studies here.

शायद वह पढ़ रहा हो ।

He may be studying.

शायद वे बाज़ार गये हों ।

They may/might have gone to the market.

शायद उन्होंने कल यह फ़िल्म देखी हो ।

They may/might have seen this film yesterday.

(7) The subjunctive verb form is commonly used in subordinate clauses (कि clauses) after certain verbs or phrases to indicate that some future action or event is possible, desirable, necessary, or appropriate. For example:

मैं चाहता हूँ कि ----

I want (that) ----

(आपको) यह चाहिये कि ----

It is necessary (for you) that ----

(यह) ज़रूरी है कि ----

It is important that ----

(यह) संभव / मुमकिन है कि ----

It is possible that ----

Examples:

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप भारत जाएँ ।

I want you to go to India.

आपको यह चाहिये कि आप हर रोज़ हिन्दी पढ़ें ।

It is necessary (for you) that you study Hindi every day.

ज़रूरी है कि हम सब कल मिलें।

It is important that we all meet tomorrow.

मुमकिन है कि वह पार्टी में न आए।

It is possible that he may not come to the party.

(B) Conditional sentences: In conditional sentences, the “if” clause (conditional clause) generally precedes the “then” clause (principal clause). The “if” clause usually has the introductory अगर / यदि *if* in the beginning; the “then” clause always begins with the conjunction तो *then*.

Unlike in English, अगर in the “if” clause may be dropped, but तो in the “then” clause can never be dropped. Note that in English one can say either “If our team wins, then we’ll celebrate” or “If our team wins, we’ll celebrate.” It is important to remember this distinction between the two languages.

Several verb forms are used in “if” and “then” clauses. In conditional sentences referring to the future, the most common combinations are:

“If” clause (conditional clause)

Subjunctive
Subjunctive
Future

“Then” clause (principal clause)

Subjunctive
Future/Imperative
Future/Imperative

Note: Here again the use of the indicative verb form implies that the speaker is certain about the realization of the statement while with the subjunctive verb form the speaker is less certain. Examples:

अगर मैं जयपुर जाऊँ, तो आपके लिए साड़ी खरीदूँ ?

If I go to Jaipur, shall I buy a sari for you?

अगर मैं दिल्ली जाऊँ, तो आपके परिवार से मिलूँगी।

If I go to Delhi, I will meet your family.

अगर मौसम अच्छा होगा, तो हम गाँव चलेंगे।

If the weather is (will be) good, we will go to the village.

बगर आप चाहें, तो मेरे साथ चलिये ।

If you wish, come with me.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

Should (shall) I write the letter right now?

क्या मैं अभी पत्र लिखूँ ?

give money

go home

ask this question

talk with him

go to the market

bring a chair

eat a sweet

do this work

make (some) tea

buy a ticket

2. Transformation drill

We can write Urdu.

हम उर्दू लिख सकते हैं ।

मैं भारतीय खाना पका सकती हूँ ।

हम हिन्दी में बात कर सकते हैं ।

हम जल्दी चल सकते हैं ।

हम आपके साथ ओकलैण्ड जा सकते हैं ।

हम हर दिन आपसे यहाँ मिल सकते हैं ।

मैं शाम तक यह निबन्ध लिख सकता हूँ ।

मैं आपको अपनी कविता सुना सकती हूँ ।

हम यह हिन्दी की किताब पढ़ सकते हैं ।

मैं आपकी मदद कर सकता हूँ ।

Should (shall) we write Urdu?

हम उर्दू लिखें ?

3. Individual conversational response drill

Will he come today?

Yes, (perhaps) he may come today.

क्या वह आज आएगा ?

हाँ, शायद वह आज आए ।

क्या तुम कल फ़िल्म देखोगी ?

क्या वे लोग कल दिल्ली जाएँगे ?

क्या सीता वहाँ गाना गाएगी ?

क्या कल बारिश होगी ?

क्या तू कल अपना कमरा साफ़ करेगा ?

क्या वह लड़का कहानी सुनाएगा ?

क्या पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ेगा ?

क्या आप आज लाइब्रेरी जाएँगे ?

क्या तुम आज अपनी बहन से मिलोगे ?

क्या तुम्हारा भाई कल आएगा ?

क्या ये छात्र अगले साल भारत जाएँगे ?

4. Transformation drill

You will not go there.

Please don't go there.

आप वहाँ नहीं जाएँगे ।

आप वहाँ न जाएँ ।

आप पैसे नहीं देंगे ।

आप यह फ़िल्म नहीं देखेंगे ।

आप इस कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठेंगे ।

आप यह भारी मेज़ नहीं उठाएँगे ।

आप यह काम नहीं करेंगे ।

आप यह पानी नहीं पिएँगे ।

आप हमारे साथ चलेंगे ।

आप और चाय लेंगे ।

आप हमारे साथ खाना खाएँगे ।

5. Substitution drill

Come on, let's go home.

आओ / चलो, घर चलें।

हिन्दी पढ़ें

अपना काम करें

मिठाइयाँ खरीदें

फ़िल्म देखें

राम से मिलें

पिता जी से कहानी सुनें

सीता से बात करें

चाय पिएँ

उसका गाना सुनें

6. Transformation drill

Perhaps he works here.

वह शायद यहाँ काम करता है।

आपके दोस्त शायद कल दिल्ली गये।

वे लड़के शायद बाहर खेल रहे हैं।

बच्चा शायद सो रहा है।

नौकर ने शायद कल कमरा साफ़ किया।

लड़की शायद लाइब्रेरी में पढ़ रही है।

छात्रों ने शायद कल यह कहानी पढ़ी।

वह लड़का शायद इस स्कूल में पढ़ता है।

उसकी बहन शायद कल बर्कली आई।

वह शायद दोस्त का इन्तज़ार कर रही है।

He may perhaps work here.

वह शायद यहाँ काम करता हो।

7. Individual conversational response drill

Where are my books?

मेरी किताबें कहाँ हैं?

I don't know. They may (perhaps) be on the table.

(मुझे) मालूम नहीं। शायद मेज़ पर हों।

ये छात्र कहीं पढ़ते हैं ?
इस लड़की के साथ कौन है ?
यह बस कहीं जाएगी ?
अगले साल आप कहीं पढ़ेंगे ?
आपका दोस्त कल कहीं जाएगा ?
अच्छी चाय कहीं मिल सकेगी ?
आप कब यह फिल्म देखेंगे ?
ये छात्र कहीं से हैं ?
ये लड़कियां कहीं जा रही हैं ?
कौन कल खाना पकाएगा ?
अच्छा शाकाहारी खाना कहीं मिलेगा ?

8. Substitution drill

I want you to go to India. (lit., I want that you should go to India.)
मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप भारत जाएँ।

हम
वह छात्र
तुम
तुम्हारा भाई
मेरे माता-पिता
आप लोग
ये अमरीकन छात्र
मेरी बहन

9. Substitution drill

He wants you to come today. (lit., He wants that you should come today.)
वह चाहता है कि आप आज जाएँ।

meet his friend
go to India next year
learn Urdu

write a letter to the President
speak Hindi
sing a song
go to the party with him
work in this office

10. Chain drill

Q: What do you want?

भाप क्या चाहते हैं ?

A: I want us to see this film today.

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम आज यह फ़िल्म देखें ।

11. Substitution drill

If you (should) say so, (then) I will go there.

अगर भाप कहें, तो मैं वहाँ जाऊँगा।

चाय बनाऊँगा

उसकी मदद करूँगा

उसके घर जाऊँगा

उसको बुलाऊँगा

यह काम करूँगा

दरवाज़ा बन्द करूँगा

यह कमरा साफ़ करूँगा

हिन्दुस्तानी खाना पकाऊँगा

12. Individual conversational response drill

Will you eat with me today?

क्या तुम आज मेरे साथ खाना खाओगे ?

If you (should) wish, (then) I will eat.

अगर तुम चाहो, तो खाऊँगा ।

क्या तुम आज मेरे साथ पार्टी में चलोगे ?
क्या तुम आज यह हिन्दी की फ़िल्म देखोगे ?
क्या तुम आज मेरी मदद करोगे ?
क्या तुम आज हिन्दुस्तानी खाना पकाओगे ?
क्या तुम आज मेरे भाई से मिलोगे ?
क्या तुम आज इस गाड़ी की मरम्मत करोगे ?
क्या तुम आज मेरे घर आओगे ?
क्या तुम आज यह काम करोगे ?

13. Translation exercise

1. Where are my papers? They might be on that table.
2. What shall I do? Shall I wait for them?
3. Next year I might live near the campus.
4. Please have (eat) dinner with us tonight.
5. He might also bring his friend to the party.
6. My parents may go to India next year.
7. Perhaps it may rain tomorrow.
8. She may be working in her office right now.
9. Let's drink some wine and (let's) dance.
10. I am feeling cold. Please close the window.
11. If you say so, I'll go with you.
12. If you want, I'll help you.
13. May I not sit on this big chair?
14. I am hungry. Let's eat now.
15. How many saris shall I buy?
16. His friends may have gone to Delhi yesterday.
17. She needs help. I want you to help her.
18. He wants the students to speak Hindi in the class.

36. THE SUFFIX बाला

बाला is a frequently used suffix in Hindi. It is particularly common in colloquial speech and can be added to a noun, adjective, adverb, or infinitive.

Noun (in oblique form) + बाला: When the suffix बाला is used with a noun, it conveys the general meaning that the person or thing is in some way associated with or characterized by that noun. Examples:

दूधवाली चाय	<i>tea with milk</i>
दिल्लीवाली गाड़ी	<i>the Delhi train (i.e., the train that goes to Delhi)</i>
पचास पैसेवाला टिकट	<i>a fifty paise stamp</i>
चायवाला	<i>a tea vendor</i>
बख्खबारवाला	<i>a newspaper man</i>
तंगीवाला	<i>a tonga driver</i>
गाँववाला	<i>a villager</i>
लखनऊवाले	<i>Lucknow residents</i>
पंजाबवाला	<i>a Punjab resident</i>
उर्दूवाले	<i>Urdu speakers</i>
पैसेवाले	<i>people with money (i.e., rich people)</i>

मुझे दूधवाली चाय पसंद है ।

I like tea with milk.

दिल्लीवाली गाड़ी कब आएगी ।

When will the Delhi train arrive?

बख्खबारवाला सात बजे आता है ।

The newspaper man comes at seven o'clock.

इस चायवाले के पास हमेशा गर्म चाय होती है ।

This tea vendor always has hot tea.

Note: As seen in the above examples, a noun + बाला phrase can function as an adjective or a noun and has different meanings in different contexts.

Adjective + बाला: Since the suffix बाला in itself has some adjectival force, its use with adjectives is often redundant. The only purpose an adjective + बाला phrase serves is to single out one particular person or thing in a group. Both the adjective and the suffix बाला agree with the noun referred to in number and gender. Examples:

बहु लालबाली साड़ी दिखाइये ।

Please show (me) that red sari (i.e., the red one).

ये सस्तेबाले जूते मत खरीदो ।

Don't buy those cheap shoes (i.e., the ones that are cheap).

ये ताज़ीबाली मिठाइयाँ दीजिये ।

Please give (me) these fresh sweets (i.e., the ones that are fresh).

Adverb + बाला: When added to an adverb, the suffix बाला changes that adverb into an adjective which agrees with the noun modified in number and gender. Examples:

माँ अंदरबाले कमरे में हैं ।

Mother is in the inside room (i.e., the room that is inside).

ऊपरबाले कमरों में धूप है ।

There is sunshine in the upstairs rooms.

पासबाले घर में कौन रहता है ?

Who lives in the nearby house?

मुझे कलबाला अखबार नहीं चाहिये ।

I don't want/need yesterday's newspaper.

Infinitive (in oblique) + बाला: The suffix बाला with a verb in oblique infinitive form can be used in one of the two following situations:

(1) To characterize a person as the doer of the action of the infinitive. In such sentences the suffix बाला functions like the agentive “-er” suffix in English.

Examples:

अखबार बेचनेवाला आज नहीं आया । *The newspaper seller (i.e., the person who sells newspapers) didn't come today.*
हमारा घर साफ़ करनेवाली यहाँ रहती है । *Our housecleaner lives here.*
वह कपड़े बेचनेवाला अच्छी उर्दू बोलता है । *That clothseller speaks good Urdu.*

(2) To express that the action of the infinitive is about to take place. The basic structure of such sentences is:

subject	oblique infinitive + वाला	appropriate form of the verb होना <i>to be</i>
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Examples:

हमारी बस आनेवाली है । *Our bus is about to come.*
मैं आपको फोन करनेवाली ही थी । *I was just about to call you on the phone.*
जल्दी चलो, बारिश होनेवाली है । *Walk fast; it is going to/about to rain.*

Note: Often an English relative clause introduced by "who" or "which" can easily be translated into Hindi by using the oblique infinitive + वाला construction. Examples:

इस दुकान में काम करनेवाली औरत भारत से है ।
The woman who works in this shop is from India.
मद्रास में रहनेवाले लोग तामिल बोलते हैं।
The people who live in Madras speak Tamil.
नौ बजे आनेवाली गाड़ी आज सेट है ।
The train that comes at 9 o'clock is late today.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

The clothseller will come tomorrow.

बह कपड़ेवाला कल आएगा ।

The shopkeeper

The shoe merchant

The tonga driver

The fruitseller

The bus conductor

The rickshaw driver

The tea vendor

The newspaper man

2. Substitution drill

Please show me this blue sari (i.e., this one which is blue).

मुझे यह नीलीवाली साड़ी दिखाइये ।

यह छोटीवाली किताब

यह बड़ावाला सन्तरा

बे महुँगेवाले जूते

बे सस्तेवाले मोड़े

ये ताज़ीवाली मिठाइयाँ

बे सस्तीवाली सन्जियाँ

3. Individual conversational response drill

Which sari should I buy, the yellow one or the red one?

कौन-सी साड़ी खरीदूँ, पीली या लाल ?

Please buy the red one.

लालवाली खरीदिये ।

कौन-सी कमीज़ दूँ, नीली या काली ?

कौन-से जूते पहनूँ, नये या पुराने ?
कौन-सी पेंसिल दूँ, छोटी या बड़ी ?
कौन-सा बक्स उठाऊँ, हल्का या भारी ?
कौन-से फल खरीदूँ, कच्चे या पके ?
कौन-सी कुरसी लाऊँ, छोटी या बड़ी ?
कौन-से कपड़े खरीदूँ, महँगे या सस्ते ?
कौन-सी कापी दूँ, पीली या नीली ?
कौन-सी किताब पढ़ूँ, नई या पुरानी ?

4. Substitution drill

Come on, let's go into the inside room (the room that is inside).
चलो, अंदरवाले कमरे में चलें ।

बाहरवाले
नज़दीकवाले
नीचेवाले
ऊपरवाले
सामनेवाले
साथवाले
वहाँवाले
यहाँवाले

5. Substitution drill

You should read today's newspaper.
आपको आजवाला अख़बार पढ़ना चाहिये ।

कलवाला
परसोवाला
यहाँवाला
पिछले महीनेवाला
कलकत्तेवाला
पिछले हफ़्तेवाला
दिल्लीवाला
न्यू यॉर्कवाला

6. Substitution drill

That boy is going to/about to go home.

वह लड़का घर जानेवाला है।

going to/about to read this story

going to/about to finish his work

going to/about to open his shop

going to/about to come soon

going to/about to cook dinner

going to/about to meet his friends

going to/about to return home

going to/about to write a letter to the President

7. Transformation drill

He is going to Delhi.

वह दिल्ली जा रहा है।

मैं दरवाज़ा बन्द कर रही हूँ।

वह पत्र लिख रही है।

हम अपना काम ख़त्म कर रहे हैं।

लड़के समाचारपत्र पढ़ रहे हैं।

वह दुकान खोल रहा है।

बारिश हो रही है।

लड़की कहानी सुना रही है।

हम लोग काम शुरू कर रहे हैं।

मेरे माता-पिता कल आ रहे हैं।

वह छात्र भारत जा रहा है।

He is going to/about to go to Delhi.

वह दिल्ली जानेवाला है।

8. Chain drill

Q: When will your brother come to Berkeley?

आपका भाई कब बर्कली आएगा ?

A: He is going to come tomorrow.

कल आनेवाला है।

9. Substitution drill

Please call the boy who works here.

यहाँ काम करनेवाले लड़के को बुलाइये ।

the woman who wears a sari

the man who wears a turban

the man who sells clothes

the children who play here

the student who learns Hindi

the man who smokes cigarettes

the men who work here

the girl who plays the sitar

the women who sell vegetables

the boy who lives in this blue house

the women who wash clothes

10. Translation exercise

(Use the **वाला** construction.)

1. I am going to (am about to) go to the university.
2. Please call the students who are learning Hindi.
3. The lower rooms are small, but the upstairs rooms are big.
4. Give me five fifteen-paisa stamps.
5. He is a resident of Delhi.
6. You shouldn't buy the shirts that are cheap.
7. The man in the white turban is writing a letter.
8. He is working in the adjoining room.
9. Our housecleaner will come tomorrow.
10. Ask the girl in the red sari; maybe she knows his address.
11. The newspaperman has not come yet.
12. I like my old shoes.
13. Do you know the student who lives in Oakland?
14. Walk fast. The film is going to (is about to) begin.
15. You should read the Delhi newspaper; it is better than the local newspaper.

37. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

In Hindi the indefinites कोई and कुछ are used as both pronouns and adjectives and convey different meanings depending on the usage.

Indefinite pronouns: When used as a pronoun, कोई means "someone," "anyone," or "no one" (when used in a negative sentence) and is used to refer to a person, not to a thing. कोई as a pronoun always refers to a single person and therefore is never used in the plural. Examples:

वहाँ कोई काम कर रहा था ।

Someone was working there.

क्या कोई मेरी मदद करेगा ?

Will someone/anyone help me?

कोई उसके साथ नहीं गया ।

No one went with him.

The oblique of कोई is किसी. Examples:

किसी को बुलाइये ।

Please call someone.

किसी को जवाब मालूम नहीं था ।

No one knew the answer.

When used as a pronoun, कुछ means "something," "anything," or "nothing" (when used in a negative sentence). कुछ as a pronoun always refers to an indefinite amount of something in the singular. It is used for inanimate things only and therefore it is never used for people. कुछ does not have a special oblique form. Examples:

उसको इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं मालूम है । *He doesn't know anything about it.*

इस गरीब औरत के पास कुछ नहीं है । *This poor woman doesn't have anything.*

इसको कुछ दीजिये ।

Please give her something.

वहाँ कुछ नहीं हो रहा था ।

Nothing was happening there.

Indefinite adjectives: When used as indefinite adjectives, कोई and कुछ modify the following noun and mean “some” or “any” depending on their usage. कोई as an adjective may refer to a person or thing in singular only. In its adjectival use कोई may sometimes be used as an indefinite article similar to the English “a” or “an.” The indefinite adjective कुछ, on the other hand, is used to refer to persons or things in the plural. For abstract things and bulk objects (non-countable objects) कुछ is used in the singular.

The following chart and examples will make this clear.

<u>Type of noun</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. Person	कोई	कुछ
2. Countable object	कोई	कुछ
3. Bulk (non-countable) object	कुछ	
4. Abstract thing	कुछ (or कोई)	

Note:

(1) कोई is used only in the singular.

(2) In its adjectival use कुछ takes plural agreement, but when used with bulk objects and abstract things, it is treated as singular.

Examples:

1. कोई लड़की गा रही थी । क्या कोई छात्र कमरे में था ? वहाँ कोई औरत नहीं थी । कुछ लोग हमारे साथ आएँगे । कुछ किसान खेतों में काम कर रहे हैं ।	<i>Some (a) girl was singing. Was there any (a) student in the room? There was no (not one) woman there. Some people will come with us. Some farmers are working in the fields.</i>
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2. कोई किताब दीजिये । *Please give (me) some/any (a) book.*
हमारे पास कोई उर्दू की किताब नहीं है । *We don't have any (an) Urdu book(s).*
मेरे पास कुछ रेशमी साड़ियाँ हैं । *I have some silk saris.*
मैंने कुछ सन्तरे खरीदे । *I bought some oranges.*
3. इस गरीब बादमी को कुछ पैसा चाहिये । *This poor man needs some money.*
हम कुछ चाय पिएँगे । *We will drink some tea.*
मुझे कुछ ठंडा पानी दीजिये । *Please give me some cold water.*
4. मुझे आज कुछ काम है । *I have some work today.*
क्या कल तुम्हें कुछ फुरसत होगी । *Will you have some free time tomorrow?*

Often in questions and negative statements either कोई or कुछ may be used with abstract nouns like काम or जल्दी. Examples:

- क्या आज कोई (कुछ) काम है ? *Is there any work today?*
मुझे कोई (कुछ) काम नहीं है । *I don't have any work.*
कोई (कुछ) जल्दी नहीं है । *There is no hurry.*

When used as an adjective, कोई changes to किसी in the oblique, but कुछ does not change. Examples:

- वह किसी दुकान में काम करता है । *He works in some (a) shop.*
किसी छात्र से यह सवाल पूछो । *Ask some (any, a) student this question.*
मुझे कुछ दोस्तों से मिलना है । *I have to meet some friends.*

Note:

(1) The indefinites कोई and कुछ may also be used as adverbs modifying the following adjective. कुछ when used adverbially has the general connotation of "somewhat" or "a bit/a little." Adverbially, कोई is often used before a numeral meaning "about," "approximately." Examples:

वह कुछ उदास लगता है ।

He appears to be somewhat (a bit) sad.

हमारे लिए उर्दू लिपि कुछ मुश्किल है ।

Urdu script is a little (somewhat) difficult for us.

मीटिंग में कोई सौ लोग थे ।

There were about (approximately) a hundred people in the meeting.

(2) The indefinites कोई and कुछ occur in several special phrases. Some common phrases are:

कोई और	<i>someone else; anyone else</i>
कुछ और	<i>something more; some more</i>
और कोई	<i>someone else; anyone else; some other; any other</i>
और कुछ	<i>something else</i>
कोई भी नहीं	<i>no one at all; no ___ at all</i>
कुछ भी नहीं	<i>nothing at all; no ___ at all</i>
कोई न कोई	<i>someone or other; some ___ or other</i>
कुछ न कुछ	<i>something or other; some ___ or other</i>
सब कुछ	<i>everything</i>
बहुत कुछ	<i>a great deal; quite a bit; a lot</i>

When these phrases are used as pronouns, they are treated as singular.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

Someone is studying there.

वहाँ कोई पढ़ रहा है ।

coming
sleeping
crying
laughing
singing

writing
dancing

2. Chain drill

(Answer with कोई as the subject.)

Q: What is going on there?

वहाँ क्या हो रहा है ?

A: Someone is singing there.

वहाँ कोई गा रहा है ।

3. Substitution drill

We should ask someone.

हमें किसी से पूछना चाहिये ।

converse with

help

meet

wait for

call

tell

4. Chain drill

A: You should help someone.

आपको किसी की मदद करनी चाहिये ।

B: Whom should I help?

किस की मदद करें ?

A: That old woman.

उस बूढ़ी औरत की ।

5. Individual conversational response drill

(Answer in the negative.)

Will that student sing?

क्या वह छात्र गाएगा ?

No, no one will sing.

नहीं, कोई नहीं गाएगा ।

क्या तुम्हारी बहन बाज़ार गई ?

क्या तुम्हारा भाई यह काम करेगा ?

क्या तुम सब लोग वहाँ जाओगे ?

क्या वहाँ बहुत लोग थे ?

क्या तुम मदद करोगे ?

क्या आप इन्तज़ार करेंगे ?

क्या तुम पूछोगे ?

क्या तुम आज खेलोगे ?

6. Substitution drill

We should read something.

हमें कुछ पढ़ना चाहिये ।

do

buy

bring

sing

eat

write

7. Substitution drill

He didn't say anything.

उसने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

tell

read

eat

drink

write

do
take
give

8. Translation exercise

1. Someone should ask the teacher this question.
2. Let's go home. Nothing will happen here now.
3. We want to ask you something.
4. Yesterday after class no one waited for me.
5. Please don't go in that room. Someone is sleeping there.
6. Tell me something about your family.
7. What did she give you? She didn't give me anything.
8. These days he is not doing anything.
9. She doesn't know anything about India.
10. He has nothing. Please give him something.

9. Substitution drill

Is there a (any) student in that room?

क्या उस कमरे में कोई छात्र है ?

teacher
book
foreigner
girl
table
chair
window
newspaper
boy
Indian woman
foreign student

10. Conversational response drill

You should ask some boy. But there isn't any boy here.
आपको किसी लड़के से पूछना चाहिये। लेकिन, यहाँ तो कोई लड़का नहीं है।
आपको किसी छात्र से बात करनी चाहिये।
आपको कोई बख़्खबार पढ़ना चाहिये।
आपको किसी कुर्सी पर बैठना चाहिये।
आपको किसी बच्चे की मदद करनी चाहिये।
आपको किसी लड़की से मिलना चाहिये।
आपको किसी विदेशी से बात करनी चाहिये।

11. Conversational response drill

Which man shall I ask?	Ask any man.
मैं किस आदमी से पूछूँ ?	किसी आदमी से पूछिये।
मैं किस कुर्सी पर बैठूँ ?	
मैं किस किताब को पढ़ूँ ?	
मैं किस आदमी की मदद करूँ ?	
मैं किस कमरे में बैठूँ ?	
मैं किस लड़के को बुलाऊँ ?	
मैं किस छात्र से सवाल पूछूँ ?	

12. Substitution drill

There were some boys there.
वहाँ कुछ लड़के थे।

students
women
children
money
wine
water
eggs
tea
work

13. Conversational response drill

Does he have some books?

क्या उसके पास कुछ किताबें हैं ?

No, he doesn't have any books.

नहीं, उसके पास कोई किताब नहीं है ।

क्या उसके पास कुछ पैसा है ?

क्या उसके पास कुछ महँगी चीज़ें हैं ?

क्या उसके पास कुछ चाय है ?

क्या उसके पास कुछ शराब है ?

क्या उसके पास कुछ पानी है ?

क्या उसके पास कुछ साड़ियाँ हैं ?

क्या उसके पास कुछ हिन्दी के रिकार्ड हैं ?

14. Chain drill

Q: Do you have a (any) Hindi book?

क्या आपके पास कोई हिन्दी की किताब है ।

A: Yes, I have some Hindi books.

हाँ, मेरे पास कुछ हिन्दी की किताबें हैं ।

Q: Do you have some wine?

क्या आपके पास कुछ शराब है ?

A: Yes, I have some wine.

हाँ, मेरे पास कुछ शराब है ।

15. Translation exercise

1. My friend doesn't have any work these days.

2. I will buy some shirts from this store.

3. I need your help. Will you have some time tomorrow?

4. He gave me some Hindi books to read.

5. Do you have some Indian friends?

6. After class we should drink some tea.

7. I want to live in some Indian village.
8. Is there any good hotel in this city?
9. This summer I will go to some large city to work.
10. He wants to meet some Pakistani girl.
11. We bought some things for you from the store.
12. Ask any Hindi student this question.

38. INTRANSITIVE AND TRANSITIVE FORMS OF VERBS

As mentioned in Section 24, Hindi verbs are divided into two categories: intransitive and transitive. A transitive verb can take a direct object while an intransitive verb cannot. Generally a verb that is transitive in Hindi is also transitive in English, but the number of intransitive verbs in Hindi is much larger than in English.

In English often the same verb is used as intransitive and transitive. For example, note "to burn" and "to begin" in the following English sentences. In one sentence the verb is intransitive and in the other the same verb is transitive and has a direct object:

The house burned.

घर जला ।

He burned the house.

उसने घर जलाया ।

The play began.

नाटक शुरू हुआ ।

We began the play.

हमने नाटक शुरू किया ।

In Hindi, instead of using the same verb as intransitive and transitive, phonetically and semantically related pairs are used (such as जलना - जलाना, शुरू होना शुरू करना in the above Hindi sentences). Such intransitive transitive pairs are very common in Hindi.

Formation of intransitive-transitive pairs:

Hindi uses several patterns in forming these pairs. The following four patterns are the most common.

(1) Many transitive verbs are formed by adding **आ** to an intransitive verb stem.

Examples:

Intransitive verb

पकना	<i>to be cooked</i>
बनना	<i>to be made, to be built</i>
लगना	<i>to be installed/ attached/applied</i>
बचना	<i>to be saved</i>
पहुँचना	<i>to arrive/to reach</i>
उठना	<i>to rise, to get up</i>
चलना	<i>to walk, to move, to be in motion</i>

Transitive verb

पकाना	<i>to cook</i>
बनाना	<i>to make, to build</i>
लगाना	<i>to install/attach/apply</i>
बचाना	<i>to save</i>
पहुँचाना	<i>to take/bring somewhere</i>
उठाना	<i>to raise, to lift, to get (someone) up</i>
चलाना	<i>to make someone walk, to drive, to put something in motion</i>

(2) In some cases, in addition to adding **आ** to an intransitive verb stem, if there is a long vowel in the preceding syllable, it is shortened or changed according to the following rules:

आ	becomes	अ
ई, ए, or ऐ	becomes	इ
ऊ or ओ	becomes	उ

Examples:

Intransitive verb

जागना	<i>to be awake</i>
भीगना	<i>to get wet</i>
लेटना	<i>to lie down</i>
बैठना	<i>to sit</i>

Transitive verb

जागाना	<i>to wake (someone) up</i>
भीगाना	<i>to make (something) wet</i>
लिटाना	<i>to lay someone/something (down)</i>
बिठाना	<i>to seat (someone)</i>

घूमना	<i>to wander around,</i>	घुमाना	<i>to show (someone) around</i>
	<i>to tour</i>		
सोना	<i>to sleep</i>	सुलाना	<i>to put (someone) to sleep</i>

Note that in the last example the consonant ल is also added.

(3) In contrast to the previous pattern some transitive verbs are formed by changing the initial or medial short vowels of the intransitive verb stems. Thus:

ब	becomes	भा
इ	becomes	ई or ए
उ	becomes	ऊ or ओ

Examples:

Intransitive verb

संभलना *to be careful*

निकलना *to come out,*
to go out

*बिकना *to be sold*

पिसना *to be ground*

रुकना *to stop (intr.)*

खुलना *to be opened*

*धुलना *to be washed*

लुटना *to be robbed*

Transitive verb

संभालना *to exercise care for*
something/someone

निकालना *to push out, to take out*

बेचना *to sell*

पीसना *to grind*

रोकना *to stop (tr.)*

खोलना *to open*

धोना *to wash*

लूटना *to rob*

*Note the change of a consonant in the pairs.

(4) All the conjunct verbs that are formed by combining a noun or an adjective with करना use होना for their intransitive counterparts. Examples:

Intransitive verb

शुरू होना *to begin (intr.)*
मरम्मत होना *to be repaired*

Transitive verb

शुरू करना *to begin (tr.)*
मरम्मत करना *to repair*

The patterns discussed above are the most common and useful patterns. There are a few other patterns that are less frequently used and more complicated.

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

A house is being built.
घर बन रहा है ।
टेक्सी सड़क पर रुक रही है ।
मोटर चल रही है ।
पैसा बच रहा है ।
सुन्दर साड़ियाँ बिक रही हैं ।
खिड़की खुल रही है ।
खाना पक रहा है ।
किताबें बिक रही हैं ।
कपड़े धुल रहे हैं ।

That man is building a house.
वह आदमी घर बना रहा है ।

2. Transformation drill

He is making beautiful toys.
वह सुन्दर खिलौने बना रहा है ।
वह हिन्दी की किताबें बेच रहा है ।
वह खिड़की खोल रहा है ।
वह बस चला रहा है ।
वह बहुत पैसा बचा रहा है ।
वह भारतीय खाना पका रहा है ।

Beautiful toys are being made.
सुन्दर खिलौने बन रहे हैं ।

बहु टैक्सी रोक रहा है ।
बहु गंदे कपड़े धो रहा है ।
बहु सुन्दर फूल बेच रहा है ।

3. Transformation drill

(Keep the same tense as in the original sentence.)

Those people sell books here.
वे लोग यहाँ किताबें बेचते हैं ।
लड़की खिड़की खोलती है ।
यह मादमी गाड़ी चला रहा है ।
यह ममीर मादमी पैसा बचाता है ।
मेरे भाई ने कल कुर्सियाँ बनाई ।
मैं खाना पकाऊँगी ।
घोबी कपड़े धोता है ।
मैंने गाड़ी रोकी ।
हम लोग यहाँ मखबार बेचेंगे ।
उसने दरवाज़ा खोला ।
वे लोग मकान बना रहे हैं ।
लड़का गाड़ी चलाएगा ।

Books are sold here.
यहाँ किताबें बिकती हैं ।

4. Transformation drill

I opened the window.
मैंने खिड़की खोली ।
उसने गाड़ी रोकी ।
मेरी पत्नी ने मसालेवाला खाना पकाया ।
नौकर ने हमारा सामान निकाला ।
उसने कुछ पैसा बचाया ।
दुकानदार ने ताज़ी मिठाइयाँ बेचीं ।
घोबी ने हमारे कपड़े धोए ।
उसने यह बड़ा मकान बनाया ।

The window (was) opened.
खिड़की खुल गई ।

मैंने कल बे पुरानी चीज़ें बेचीं ।
हमने यह सुन्दर मेज़ बनाई ।
उसने कल क्या बेचा ।

5. Transformation drill

(Use लड़का as the subject; change the intransitive verb to a transitive verb and compound it with देना.)

Beautiful toys were made.
सुन्दर खिलौने बन गये ।
रिक्शा रुक गया ।
हमारे सब कपड़े धुल गये ।
कमरे का दरवाज़ा खुल गया ।
बहु पीली साड़ी बिक गई ।
तसबीर दीवार पर लग गई ।
हमारा खाना पक गया ।
सब ताज़ी सब्ज़ियाँ बिक गई ।

The boy made beautiful toys.
लड़के ने सुन्दर खिलौने बना दिये ।

6. Transformation drill

Beautiful flowers are sold in this shop.
इस दुकान में सुन्दर फूल बिकते हैं ।
यहाँ हमारी बस रुकती है ।
दस बजे तक यह खिड़की नहीं खुलती ।
यहाँ महुँगे कपड़े धुलते हैं ।
इस शहर में सुन्दर खिलौने बनते हैं ।
यहाँ हिन्दुस्तानी खाना पकता है ।
इस दुकान में सुन्दर साड़ियाँ बिकती हैं ।
यहाँ अच्छे और सस्ते कपड़े बनते हैं ।

What is sold in this shop?
इस दुकान में क्या बिकता है ?

7. Transformation drill

Those people are making beautiful toys. Who is making beautiful toys?

वे लोग सुन्दर खिलौने बना रहे हैं।

कौन सुन्दर खिलौने बना रहा है ?

दुकानदार मँहगी साड़ियाँ बेच रहा है।

डाइवर मोटर रोकता है।

हम गाड़ी से सामान निकाल रहे हैं।

बह सुन्दर मेज़ बना रहा है।

रिक्शेवाला रिक्शा चलाता है।

धोबी ये कपड़े धोएगा।

मेरी बहन खाना पकाएगी।

8. Chain drill

(Ask a question using an intransitive verb with क्या or a transitive verb with कौन.)

Q: What is made here?

यहाँ क्या बनता है ?

A: Beautiful saris are made here.

यहाँ सुन्दर साड़ियाँ बनती हैं।

Q: Who makes beautiful toys?

कौन सुन्दर खिलौने बनाता है ?

A: We make beautiful toys.

हम सुन्दर खिलौने बनाते हैं।

9. Transformation drill

He is repairing the table.

बह मेज़ की मरम्मत कर रहा है।

लड़का दोस्त का इन्तज़ार कर रहा है।

हम काम शुरू कर रहे हैं।

The table is being repaired.

मेज़ की मरम्मत हो रही है।

वह खिड़की बन्द कर रहा है ।
मैं खाना तैयार कर रही हूँ ।
वे लोग काम खत्म कर रहे हैं ।
लड़की घर साफ़ कर रही है ।
वह बच्चों की मदद कर रही है ।
हम हिन्दी बोलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

10. Transformation drill

(Add any appropriate subject and change the verb from intransitive to transitive.)

The chair was repaired.

कुरसी की मरम्मत हुई ।

दोस्त का इन्तज़ार हुआ ।

दरवाज़ा बन्द हुआ ।

क्लास शुरू हुई ।

खाना तैयार हुआ ।

बूढ़ी औरत की मदद हुई ।

कमरा साफ़ हुआ ।

कहानी खत्म हुई ।

हिन्दी बोलने की कोशिश हुई ।

I repaired the chair.

मैंने कुरसी की मरम्मत की ।

11. Oral questions

ताज़ी सब्ज़ियाँ कहाँ बिकती हैं ?

बस कौन चलाता है ?

यह क्लास कब शुरू होती है ?

आप किसका इन्तज़ार कर रहे हैं ?

आपका घर कौन साफ़ करता है ?

यह रेलगाड़ी कहाँ रुकती है ?

क्या इस रेस्टॉरन्ट में अच्छा हिन्दुस्तानी खाना पकता है ?

टिकट-घर की खिड़की कब खुलेगी ?

सुन्दर साड़ियाँ कहाँ बनती हैं ?

ये कपड़े कब धुलेंगे ?

यह कमरा कब साफ हुआ ?
कौन गरीब लोगों की मदद करेगा ?
यहाँ किसका इन्तज़ार हो रहा है ?
इन सड़कों की मरम्मत कब होगी ?
कल फ़िल्म कितने बजे ख़त्म हुई ?

12. Translation exercise

(Translate the following sentences into Hindi. Then rewrite them with a transitive verb and an appropriate subject.)

1. The car stopped in front of my house.
2. The play began at seven o'clock in the evening.
3. A new house is being built on that street.
4. Expensive clothes are washed here.
5. Beautiful silk clothes are made in this city.
6. Books in (of) many languages are sold in this bookstore.
7. Every day our class ends at ten o'clock in the morning.
8. Good Indian food is cooked here.
9. This chair was being repaired yesterday.
10. The poor people were helped.

39. VERB STEM + चुकना CONSTRUCTION

The auxiliary verb चुकना is frequently used after a verb stem to indicate completion of the action described by the verb stem. It is generally translated as "to finish doing (something)." In English the adverb "already" easily conveys the actual sense of चुकना in this construction. Examples:

क्या माप खाना खा चुके हैं ? *Have you finished eating?/Have you already eaten?*

बच्चे घर जा चुके हैं । *The children have already gone home.*

The main verb in this construction always remains in stem form, and all the changes in person, number, and gender agreement occur only in the auxiliary verb चुकना. Except for the progressive tenses, this construction is found in all tenses; but because it is used mainly to convey the completion of an action, it is most commonly found in the perfective tenses. The verb चुकना is an intransitive verb; therefore the ने construction is never used in the perfective tenses, even when the stem of the main verb is transitive. Examples:

मैंने खाना खाया । *I ate dinner.*

मैं खाना खा चुका । *I already ate dinner.*

क्या आपने ताज महल देखा है ? *Have you seen the Taj Mahal?*

क्या आप ताज महल देख चुके हैं ? *Have you already seen the Taj Mahal?*

हम रोज़ शाम को सात बजे तक खाना खा चुकते हैं ।

Every day we finish eating dinner by 7 p.m.

मैं कल तक यह निबन्ध लिख चुकींगी ।

I will finish writing this essay by tomorrow.

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

He is reading the book.

वह किताब पढ़ रहा है।

मेरे बच्चे खेल रहे हैं।

हम अपना काम कर रहे हैं।

मैं खाना खा रहा हूँ।

मेरे पिता जी अब्बार पढ़ रहे हैं।

हमारी माँ खाना पका रही हैं।

मैं बच्चों को कहानी सुना रही हूँ।

कृष्ण बाँसुरी बजा रहा है।

वह दफ़्तर जा रहा है।

He has already read the book.

वह किताब पढ़ चुका है।

2. Conversational response drill

Did you eat?

क्या तुमने खाना खाया ?

क्या तुमने यह किताब पढ़ी ?

क्या तुमने माँ को पत्र लिखा ?

क्या तुमने यह कहानी पढ़ी ?

क्या तुम आज मन्दिर गये ?

क्या तुमने बागरे का ताज महल देखा ?

क्या तुमने आज नमाज़ पढ़ी ?

क्या तुमने चाय पी ?

क्या तुमने वह फ़िल्म देखी ?

Yes, I already ate.

हाँ, मैं खाना खा चुका।

3. Substitution drill

When will he finish reading this book?

वह कब तक यह किताब पढ़ चुकेगा ?

doing this work

writing this letter

cooking dinner
 repairing the car
 writing the essay
 reading this story

4. Substitution drill

When I arrived there, (by then) he had already gone to school.

जब मैं वहाँ पहुँचा, तब तक वह स्कूल जा चुका था।

सो

खाना खा

काम खत्म कर

आराम कर

किताब पढ़

नमाज़ पढ़

भाषण दे

कॉफी पी

बच्चों को कहानी सुना

नहा

5. Substitution drill

He came when we had already finished the work.

जब हम काम कर चुके थे, तब वह आया।

read the newspaper

eaten dinner

read this story

rested

written the letter

listened to the music

drunk tea

finished our work

gone home

6. Translation exercise

1. We have already seen this Hindi film.
2. When I came into the class, the students had already read the story.
3. I will finish writing my essay by tomorrow.
4. She had already washed all her clothes.
5. Maybe he has already gone home.
6. The children have already done all their school work. Now they can play.
7. He has already seen all the famous temples of India.
8. Every day by six o'clock she finishes cooking dinner.
9. When we arrived at the train station, (by then) the train had already left (gone).
10. Come on, let's eat now. But I have already eaten.

40. OBLIQUE INFINITIVE + लगना CONSTRUCTION

The intransitive verb लगना when preceded by the oblique infinitive of the main verb means "to begin the action described by the oblique infinitive." The main verb in this construction always takes the oblique infinitive form, and all the changes in person, number, and gender agreement occur only with लगना. Since लगना is an intransitive verb, the ने construction is never used in the perfective tenses even when the main verb is transitive.

Although the oblique infinitive + लगना construction occurs in present, past, and future tenses, it is most frequent in the perfective tenses; it is never used in progressive tenses. Examples:

पत्र पढ़कर लड़की रोने लगी ।

Upon reading the letter, the girl began to cry.

छात्र भारत के बारे में सवाल पूछने लगे ।

The students began to ask questions about India.

रोज़ पाँच बजे वह खाना पकाने लगती है।

Every day she begins to cook dinner at five o'clock.

यह सुनकर बाप हँसने लगेगे ।

Upon hearing this, you will start laughing.

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

He studies Hindi.

वह हिन्दी पढ़ता है ।

हमारा दोस्त गाना गाता है ।

मेरी बहन कहानी सुनाती है ।

He began to study Hindi.

वह हिन्दी पढ़ने लगा ।

मेरी बच्ची हँसती है ।
हम अपना काम करते हैं ।
बच्चे पार्क में खेलते हैं ।
हम संगीत सुनते हैं ।
बच्चा दूध पीता है ।
वे लोग सुन्दर खिलौने बनाते हैं ।

2. Substitution drill

Upon hearing this, she began to cry.
यह सुनकर वह रोने लगी ।

began to laugh
began to work
began to write the letter
began to cook dinner
began to go
began to play
began to read the newspaper

3. Transformation drill

He began to work.

उसने काम करना शुरू किया ।

उसने गाना शुरू किया ।

उसने यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ना शुरू किया ।

उसने खाना खाना शुरू किया ।

उसने टेसीबिज़न देखना शुरू किया ।

उसने हिन्दी पढ़ना शुरू किया ।

उसने कहानी सुनाना शुरू किया ।

उसने रोज़ टेनिस खेलना शुरू किया ।

उसने रोज़ साइबेरी जाना शुरू किया ।

उसने सितार बजाना शुरू किया ।

उसने भारतीय संगीत सीखना शुरू किया ।

He began to work.

वह काम करने लगा ।

4. Substitution drill

After arriving home, she will begin to work.

घर पहुँचकर वह काम करने लगेगी ।

to study Hindi

to play with friends

to drink tea

to converse with her friends

to clean the house

to cook dinner

to read a book

to listen to the radio

5. Translation exercise

1. After coming home, the children began to play.

2. Upon reading her friend's letter, she began to cry.

3. They began to study about India.

4. Today the weather is good, but tomorrow it will begin to rain again.

5. After dinner they will begin to dance.

6. He began to sing with his friends.

7. Having gone home, he began to repair his car.

8. Every day after dinner he starts to watch television.

9. It begins to rain here in November.

10. Tomorrow we will begin to read a Hindi story.

41. THE PRESUMPTIVE MOOD

Presumptive forms indicate presumption or supposition on the part of the speaker about some action, state, or event. The speaker assumes that the statement is very likely to be true but is not completely certain about it.

Formation: In addition to expressing the future of "to be," the future forms of the verb होना are used to express presumption.

	<u>Masculine forms</u>	<u>Feminine forms</u>
मैं	हूँगा (होऊँगा)	हूँगी (होऊँगी)
हम	होगे	होगी
बाप	होगे	होंगी
तुम	होगे	होगी
तू	होगा	होगी
यह	होगा	होगी
वह	होगा	होगी
ये	होगे	होंगी
वे	होगे	होंगी

Examples:

उसके माता-पिता बाजकल दिल्ली में होंगे ।

His parents must be (are probably) in Delhi these days.

वह लड़की भारत से होगी ।

That girl must be (is probably) from India.

ये अमरीकन लोग बमीर होंगे ।

These Americans must be (are probably) rich.

इन छात्रों को आजकल बहुत काम होगा ।

These students must have (probably have) a lot of work these days.

उन लोगों के पास बहुत पैसा होगा ।

Those people must have (probably have) a lot of money.

उसको जबाब मालूम होगा ।

He must know (probably knows) the answer.

Note:

(1) In the English translations above "must" is frequently used to indicate probability or presumption. This "must" should be distinguished from the "must" used in English to express obligation (e.g., I must work now).

(2) Since the presumptive forms and the future forms of the verb होना *to be* are the same, the exact meaning of sentences using these forms depends on the context.

In order to express presumption or supposition in different tenses, the appropriate future forms of the verb होना are used as the auxiliary verb with the habitual, progressive, or perfective forms of the main verb. Examples:

वह बमीर बादमी इस बड़े घर में रहता होगा ।

That rich man must live (probably lives) in this big house.

ये लोग बंगाली बोलते होंगे ।

These people probably speak Bengali.

आजकल वह बहुत मेहनत कर रहा होगा ।

These days he must be working (is probably working) very hard.

वह इस समय दूरदर्शन देख रहा होगा ।

He must be (is probably) watching television at this time.

वह कल बम्बई नहीं गया होगा ।

He probably did not go to Bombay yesterday.

आपने यह गाना सुना होगा ।

You must have (probably have) heard this song.

तुमने भारत में ताजमहल देखा होगा ।

You must have (probably have) seen the Taj Mahal in India.

Note: The subject of a transitive verb in the presumptive perfect tense is marked by the postposition ने (as it is in other perfective tenses), and the verb agrees with the object.

Exercises

1. Substitution drill

Ram must be (is probably) at home right now.

राम अभी घर में होगा ।

क्लास में

अपने कमरे में

वहाँ

पार्टी में

दोस्त के घर में

यूनिवर्सिटी में

2. Substitution drill

That boy must be (is probably) from India.

वह लड़का भारत से होगा ।

वह लड़की

वे छात्र

ये लोग

वे लड़कियाँ

आपका दोस्त

उसके माता-पिता

ये औरतें

3. Substitution drill

That boy must be (is probably) an Indian.

वह लड़का हिन्दुस्तानी होगा ।

मच्छा छात्र
पाकिस्तान से
बर्कली का रहनेवाला
बहुत होशियार
अमीर
उसका दोस्त
विदेशी
हिन्दी का छात्र
बंगाल से

4. Substitution drill

Those students must study (probably study) at this university.

वे छात्र इस यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते होंगे ।

हिन्दी सीखते
इस बड़े घर में रहते
रोज़ यूनिवर्सिटी आते
यहाँ काम करते
रात को देर तक पढ़ते
यहाँ खेलते
अँग्रेज़ी बोलते
रोज़ लाइब्रेरी जाते

5. Substitution drill

Your brother must be working (is probably working) at this time.

आपका भाई इस समय काम कर रहा होगा ।

खाना खा
हिन्दी पढ़
खाना पका

घर जा
सो
दफ्तर में काम कर
समाचारपत्र पढ़
हमारा इन्तज़ार कर
दफ्तर से लौट
दोस्तों के साथ खेल
दूरदर्शन देख

6. Transformation drill

The girl is speaking English.

लड़की अँग्रेज़ी बोल रही है।

The girl must be speaking (is probably speaking) English.

लड़की अँग्रेज़ी बोल रही होगी।

वे लोग काम कर रहे हैं।

लड़का किताबें पढ़ रहा है।

लड़के गाना गा रहे हैं।

राम बाज़ार जा रहा है।

शीला दोस्त का इन्तज़ार कर रही है।

बहु भारत के बारे में बता रहा है।

वे छात्र हिन्दी पढ़ रहे हैं।

वे लड़कियाँ पार्टी में जा रही हैं।

7. Transformation drill

Those people went to the party yesterday.

वे लोग कल पार्टी में गये।

Those people must have gone (probably went) to the party yesterday.

वे लोग कल पार्टी में गये होंगे।

उसने कल हमारा इन्तज़ार किया।

उन छात्रों ने कल हिन्दी की फ़िल्म देखी।

मेरी माँ ने कल हिन्दुस्तानी खाना पकाया ।
बहु कल अपने दोस्तों से मिला ।
मेरी बहन कल शिकागो पहुँची ।
उसने कल दोस्त की मदद की ।
शिक्षक ने कल भारत के बारे में बताया ।
उसने कल काम ख़त्म नहीं किया ।
वे छात्र कल लाइब्रेरी नहीं गये ।

8. Substitution drill

You must have (probably have) seen this film.
आपने यह फ़िल्म देखी होगी ।

heard his lecture
bought some saris
heard this news
met the President
read today's newspaper
eaten Indian food
seen the Taj Mahal
learned Urdu
heard Indian music

9. Substitution drill

He must have (probably has) a lot of money.
उसके पास बहुत पैसा होगा ।

many Hindi books
some Hindi records
my book
an expensive car
our address
your photograph
some money
nothing

10. Individual conversational response drill

(Answer the following questions using the presumptive.)

Where is Ram?

राम कहाँ है ?

He must be (is probably) at home.

घर में होगा ।

ये लड़कियाँ कहाँ से हैं ?

वे छात्र क्या कर रहे हैं ?

यह लड़का कहाँ जा रहा है ?

किसने यह कविता लिखी ?

उन्होंने कल क्या पढ़ा ?

यह लड़की कहाँ काम करती है ?

वे छात्र कहाँ पढ़ते हैं ?

मेरी किताब किसके पास है ?

वह कब बर्कली पहुँचा ?

ये लड़कियाँ कहाँ रहती हैं ?

उसने कब यह काम खत्म किया ?

ये लोग कौन-सी भाषा बोल रहे हैं ?

बर्कली में कितने लोग रहते हैं ?

ये लोग किसका इन्तज़ार कर रहे हैं ?

11. Translation exercise

1. In Delhi, these foreigners must have stayed at (in) the Ashoka hotel.
2. You must have my address. Do you need my telephone number also?
3. You must have heard his lecture. How was it?
4. Where is John? He must be working in the office right now.
5. She must have gone home to help her mother.
6. You must have met his sister in New York.
7. He speaks good Hindi. He must have lived in India.
8. They must have thought about it.
9. Those students must be studying in the library.
10. They must have read a lot of books about India.
11. These women have a lot of nice clothes. They must be rich.
12. She is in your class. You must know her name.

42. RELATIVE-CORRELATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

Relative-correlative constructions are used to join two sentences that share a common noun, pronoun, adjective, or adverb. Notice how the two English sentences are joined together in the following examples.

"I gave you the book." "You should read the book."
"You should read the book (that/which) I gave you."

"The students are studying Hindi." "The students want to go to India."
"The students who are studying Hindi want to go to India."

Thus the common element in the first sentence is "the book" and in the second sentence "the students."

In English, as seen in the above examples, relative clauses are introduced by words such as "who," "which," etc. that are also used as interrogatives. These relative pronouns are often omitted in English, as in the first example above. In Hindi, however, relative pronouns are never dropped, and there is a clear distinction between relatives and interrogatives. Hindi has a separate set of relatives, which are used in introducing relative clauses but not for asking questions. Interrogatives are used only in questions and not in introducing relative clauses.

The following chart shows some of the parallel sets of pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs found in Hindi. Each set has four forms: (1) "near" (proximate forms), (2) "far" (non-proximate forms), (3) interrogative forms, and (4) relative forms.

Near (proximate) Far (non-proximate) Interrogative Relative

यह / ये <i>this/these</i>	वह / वे <i>that/those</i>	कौन / क्या <i>who/what(?)</i>	जो <i>who/that/which</i>
यहीं <i>here</i>	वहीं <i>there</i>	कहाँ <i>where(?)</i>	जहाँ <i>where</i>
इधर <i>in this direction</i>	उधर <i>in that direction</i>	किधर <i>in which direction(?)</i>	जिधर <i>in which direction</i>
इतना <i>this much</i>	उतना <i>that much</i>	कितना <i>how much(?)</i>	जितना <i>as much</i>
इतने <i>this many</i>	उतने <i>that many</i>	कितने <i>how many(?)</i>	जितने <i>as many</i>
ऐसा <i>like this/such</i>	वैसा <i>like that</i>	कैसा <i>like what(?), of what kind(?)</i>	जैसा <i>such as, of which kind</i>
ऐसे <i>this manner</i>	वैसे <i>that manner</i>	कैसे <i>how(?), in what manner(?)</i>	जैसे <i>like, as, in which manner</i>
अब <i>now</i>	तब / तो <i>then</i>	कब <i>when(?)</i>	जब <i>when</i>

As shown in the above chart, all the interrogatives begin with the consonant क while the relatives begin with ज. The relatives in Hindi are paired with correlatives, which are the corresponding “far” (non-proximate) forms.

The basic pattern of relative-correlative sentences:

In the commonly preferred pattern of relative-correlative constructions in Hindi, a relative clause precedes the main clause. A relative clause always contains a relative word (pronoun, adjective, or adverb) and the main clause is usually introduced with its corresponding correlative. Thus the standard pattern is:

relative word | relative clause || correlative word | main clause

Relative-correlative pairs

जो (pronoun or adjective)	जो (बिस, बिन) जो भी	<i>the one who/which whoever, whichever, whatever</i>	वह / वे (उस, उन) वही (वह+ही)	<i>he, she, that, they only he/she/that</i>
जब (adverb of time)	जब जब भी	<i>when whenever</i>	तब / तो तभी (तब+ही)	<i>then right then</i>
जहाँ (adverb of place)	जहाँ जहाँ भी	<i>where wherever</i>	वहाँ वहीं (वहाँ+ही)	<i>there right there</i>
दिशर (adverb of direction)	दिशर दिशर भी	<i>in which direction in whichever direction</i>	उधर उधर ही	<i>in that direction in that very direction</i>
जितना (adjective)	जितना जितना भी	<i>as much as however much</i>	उतना उतना ही	<i>that much just/only that much</i>
जितने (adjective)	जितने जितने भी	<i>as many as however many</i>	उतने उतने ही	<i>that many just/only that many</i>

वैसा (adjective)	वैसा वैसा भी	<i>of what kind whatever kind</i>	वैसा वैसा ही	<i>of that kind just that kind</i>
वैसे (adverb of manner)	वैसे वैसे भी	<i>which manner whatever manner</i>	वैसे वैसे ही	<i>that manner that very manner</i>

Note:

(1) Although the relative clause usually precedes the main clause, the clause order is reversible, and word order within a clause can also be changed for emphasis. Sometimes, as in English, the relative clause may also come in the middle of the main clause. Examples:

जो निबन्ध आपने लिखा, वह बहुत अच्छा है। *The essay (that) you wrote is very good.*

वह निबन्ध बहुत अच्छा है, जो आपने लिखा।

वह निबन्ध, जो आपने लिखा, बहुत अच्छा है।

Notice that no matter what word order one chooses, the common element (i.e., the primary person or thing that is being discussed in both clauses) occurs towards the beginning of the sentence.

(2) The oblique singular and plural forms of जो are जिस and जिन respectively.

(3) When relative words are followed by भी, they convey the English meaning “-ever.” Examples:

जब भी	=	<i>whenever</i>
जहाँ भी	=	<i>wherever</i>

(4) It is not unusual for a correlative to be followed by the emphatic particle ही, which in such instances is roughly equivalent to the English “the same” or “the very.” Example:

जो भी आप कहेंगे, वही मैं करूँगी।

I will do whatever you say.

(lit., Whatever you will say, that [the same/that very thing] I will do.)

Examples of relative - correlative pairs:

जो लड़का इस घर में रहता है, वह मेरा दोस्त है।

The boy who lives in this house is my friend.

(lit., Which boy lives in this house, he is my friend.)

जिस आदमी ने यह किताब लिखी है, वह भारत से है।

The man who wrote this book is from India.

वे लोग आज यहाँ नहीं हैं, जिनसे आप कल मिले थे।

Those people whom you met yesterday are not here today.

जब वह घर आई, तब / तो उसने यह समाचार सुना।

When she came home, (then) she heard this news.

जब भी आप आना चाहें, तब / तो हमें फ़ोन कीजिये।

Please call us (on the phone) whenever you want to come.

जहाँ आपकी दुकान है, वहाँ हमेशा बहुत भीड़ होती है।

There is always a big crowd where your shop is.

जिधर हम जा रहे हैं, उधर कुछ पुरानी इमारतें हैं।

There are some old buildings (in the direction) where we are going.

जितना पैसा तुम चाहते हो, उतना मैं नहीं दे सकती।

I can't give as much money as you want.

जितने लोग इस शहर में हैं, उतने बर्कली में नहीं हैं।

There aren't as many people in Berkeley as there are in this city.

जैसा काम तुम्हें पसन्द है, वैसा ही तुम्हें करना चाहिये ।

You should do the kind of work you like.

(lit., *The kind of work you like, that kind [of work] you should do.*)

जैसे आप अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं, वैसे ही हम बोलने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

We will try to speak English in the same way as you do.

Exercises

1. Transformation drill

The girl is cooking food. The girl is my sister.

लड़की खाना पका रही है । लड़की मेरी बहन है ।

The girl who is cooking food is my sister.

जो लड़की खाना पका रही है, वह मेरी बहन है ।

छात्र इस क्लास में पढ़ते हैं । छात्र अच्छी हिन्दी बोलते हैं ।

आदमी सितार बजा रहा है । आदमी मेरा दोस्त है ।

लड़का यहाँ काम कर रहा है । लड़के का नाम राम है ।

बच्चे यहाँ खेल रहे हैं । बच्चों को बुलाओ ।

मेज़ इस कमरे में है । मेज़ पर अपनी किताबें रखो ।

कुरसी पर लड़का बैठा है । कुरसी मेरी है ।

लोग हिन्दी बोलते हैं । लोगों से बात कीजिये ।

लड़के किताबें पढ़ रहे हैं । किताबें लाइब्रेरी की हैं ।

2. Substitution drill

Yesterday I met the boy who lives in Delhi.

कल मैं उस लड़के से मिला, जो दिल्ली में रहता है ।

who works in this shop

who is your friend

who is your friend's son

who studies Hindi

who studies with you

whose name is Ram
whose parents live in India
whose brother works here
who plays the sitar
who lives in this village

3. Substitution drill

I'll also go where you go. (lit., Where you will go, (there) I will also go.)

जहाँ आप जाएँगे, वहाँ मैं भी जाऊँगा।

eat
study
buy books
play
learn Hindi
drink coffee
stay
work

4. Substitution drill

Let's go where there are beautiful trees. (lit., Let's go there where there are beautiful trees.)

जिधर सुन्दर पेड़ हैं, उधर चलें।

बड़ी मस्जिद
ताज महल
लाल क़िला
पुराने मन्दिर
मक़बूर इमारतें
पुराना बाज़ार
आपका घर
सुन्दर फूल

5. Substitution drill

I do as much work as you do. (lit., As much work as you do, that much I also do.)

जितना काम आप करते हैं, उतना मैं भी करता हूँ।

books as you will buy

films as you have seen

books as you have read

years as you will study Hindi

friends as you have

miles as you can walk

bananas as you can eat

money as you want

6. Transformation drill

He came home. I went to school.

वह घर आया। मैं स्कूल गया।

When he came home, I went to school.

जब वह घर आया, तब / तो मैं स्कूल गया।

शिक्षक कमरे में आये। हम चुप हो गये।

मैं पढ़ रहा था। मैंने शोर सुना।

उसने राम को देखा। राम खेल रहा था।

मैं घर आऊँगी। मैं आपको फोन करूँगी।

हमने आपको बुलाया। आप कहाँ थे?

वह दफ्तर पहुँचा। उसने यह समाचार सुना।

तुम यहाँ नहीं थे। वह तुमसे मिलने आया।

मैं भारत जाऊँगी। मैं हिन्दी बोलूँगी।

वह गैसोलीन खरीदने गया। उसको बहुत इन्तज़ार करना पड़ा।

7. Substitution drill

I will do just the kind of work you want. (lit., Such work as you want,
just that kind (of work) I will do.)

जैसा काम आप चाहते हैं, वैसा ही (काम) मैं करूँगा।

book	give
food	cook
story	tell
song	sing
cloth	show
things	give
house	show
letter	write

8. Substitution drill

I'll try just as you do. (lit., As you try, just like that I will try.)

जैसे आप कोशिश करते हैं, वैसे ही मैं (कोशिश) करूँगी।

 speak Hindi
 do this work
 play the sitar
 earn money
 cook food
 work hard
 fix the car
 teach English

9. Individual conversational response drill

Which sari shall I buy? Buy whichever one you like. (lit., Whichever
(one) you like, just that one you buy.)

मैं कौन-सी साड़ी खरीदूँ ? जो भी तुम्हें पसन्द हो, वही खरीदो।

हम कब आपके घर जाएँ ?

मैं आप के लिये कैसा खाना पकाऊँ ?

हम कहीं काम करें ?
मैं सितार कैसे बजाऊँ ?
हम किधर घूमने चलें ?
आपकी बहन अगले साल कहीं पढ़ेगी ?
मैं उसको कितना पैसा दूँ ?
ये बच्चे कहीं खेल सकते हैं ?
मैं किस छात्र से सवाल पूछूँ ?
हम कितने लेख पढ़ें ?
मैं कब आपको फोन करूँ ?

10. Translation exercise

1. The boy who read this book yesterday is a good student.
2. I will play with the little girl who is crying.
3. Americans do not speak English the way the British do.
4. Women can (also) fix cars just as men do.
5. I don't have as much money as you do.
6. There aren't as many students at Stanford as there are at Berkeley.
7. Don't bring the table on which I have put my things.
8. I will do whatever you (will) say.
9. Whenever someone needs help, we should help him.
10. We shouldn't go into that room when the baby is sleeping there.
11. She wants to meet the man who wrote this book.
12. I will go right when you (will) go.
13. Whenever she goes to India, she speaks only Hindi.
14. I don't have the kinds of books that you like.
15. The children were not at home when mother came.
16. There are beautiful trees where we live.

APPENDIX I

Pronouns

<u>Direct</u>	<u>Oblique</u>	<u>Forms with को</u>	<u>Forms with का, के, and की</u>	<u>With ने</u>
मैं	मुझ	मुझको / मुझे	मेरा, मेरे, मेरी	मैंने
हम	हम	हमको / हमें	हमारा, हमारे, हमारी	हमने
बाप	बाप	बापको	बापका, बापके, बापकी	बापने
दुम	दुम	दुमको / दुम्हें	दुम्हारा, दुम्हारे, दुम्हारी	दुमने
तू	तुझ	तुझको / तुझे	तेरा, तेरे, तेरी	तूने
यह	इस	इसको / इसे	इसका, इसके, इसकी	इसने
वह	उस	उसको / उसे	उसका, उसके, उसकी	उसने
ये	इन	इनको / इन्हें	इनका, इनके, इनकी	इन्होंने
वे	उन	उनको / उन्हें	उनका, उनके, उनकी	उन्होंने
क्या (sg.)	किस	किसको / किसे	किसका, किसके, किसकी	
कौन (sg.)	किस	किसको / किसे	किसका, किसके, किसकी	किसने
क्या (pl.)	किन	किनको / किन्हें	किनका, किनके, किनकी	-
कौन (pl.)	किन	किनको / किन्हें	किनका, किनके, किनकी	किन्होंने
कोई	किसी	किसी को	किसी का, किसी के, किसी की	किसी ने
कुछ	कुछ	कुछ को	कुछ का, कुछ के, कुछ की	कुछ ने
जो (sg.)	जिस	जिसको / जिसे	जिसका, जिसके, जिसकी	जिसने
जो (pl.)	जिन	जिनको / जिन्हें	जिनका, जिनके, जिनकी	जिन्होंने

APPENDIX II

Cardinal numbers

० शून्य

१ एक	११ ग्यारह	२१ इक्कीस	३१ इक्कीस	४१ इक्कीस
२ दो	१२ बारह	२२ बाईस	३२ बत्तीस	४२ बयालीस
३ तीन	१३ तेरह	२३ तेईस	३३ तैंतीस	४३ तैंतालीस
४ चार	१४ चौदह	२४ चौबीस	३४ चौतीस	४४ चबालीस
५ पाँच	१५ पंद्रह	२५ पन्चीस	३५ पैंतीस	४५ पैतालीस
६ छह, छः	१६ सोलह	२६ छम्बीस	३६ छत्तीस	४६ छियालीस
७ सात	१७ सत्रह	२७ सत्ताईस	३७ सैंतीस	४७ सैंतालीस
८ आठ	१८ अठारह	२८ अट्ठाईस	३८ अठ्ठीस	४८ अठ्ठालीस
९ नौ	१९ उन्नीस	२९ उनतीस	३९ उनतालीस	४९ उनचास
१० दस	२० बीस	३० तीस	४० चालीस	५० पचास

५१ इक्कावन	६१ इकसठ	७१ इकहत्तर	८१ इक्कासी	९१ इक्कानवे
५२ बावन	६२ बासठ	७२ बहत्तर	८२ बयासी	९२ बानवे
५३ तिरपन	६३ तिरसठ	७३ तिहत्तर	८३ तिरासी	९३ तिरानवे
५४ बीवन	६४ बीसठ	७४ बीहत्तर	८४ बीरासी	९४ बीरानवे
५५ पचपन	६५ पैसठ	७५ पचहत्तर	८५ पचासी	९५ पचानवे
५६ छप्पन	६६ छियासठ	७६ छिहत्तर	८६ छियासी	९६ छियानवे
५७ सत्तावन	६७ सत्रसठ	७७ सठहत्तर	८७ सत्तासी	९७ सत्तानवे
५८ अट्ठावन	६८ अठसठ	७८ अठहत्तर	८८ अट्ठासी	९८ अट्ठानवे
५९ उनसठ	६९ उनहत्तर	७९ उन्चासी	८९ नवासी	९९ निन्यानवे
६० आठ	७० सत्तर	८० अस्सी	९० नब्बे, नब्बे	१०० सौ

१०००	एक हजार
१००,०००	एक लाख
१०,०००,०००	एक करोड़

Above one hundred, Hindi follows the English pattern but the conjunction "and" is never used in Hindi as it sometimes is in colloquial English, e.g., १२३ एक सौ तेईस, ५२ पाँच सौ बयालीस, २२२१ दो हजार तीन सौ इक्कीस.

Ordinal numbers

पहला

दूसरा

तीसरा

चौथा

पाँचवाँ

छठा

सातवाँ

आठवाँ

नवाँ / नीवाँ

दसवाँ

ग्यारहवाँ / ग्यारहवाँ

बारहवाँ / बारहवाँ

and so on.

Note:

(1) Ordinals function like adjectives and agree with the following noun in number and gender.

(2) Ordinal numbers from 1 through 4 and 6 are irregular. For the rest the suffix वाँ, वै, or वी is used. If a number ends in ह (as in ग्यारह), ह may be dropped before adding वाँ, वै, or वी, e.g., ग्यारवी or ग्यारहवी

(3) When dates are given, the ordinal number is used for the first only. (Here too a cardinal number can be used, e.g., एक मई or पहली मई are both possible.) For the rest, the cardinals are used, e.g., पाँच मई, फरवरी

GLOSSARY

Hindi - English

ABBREVIATIONS

M	masculine noun
F	feminine noun
PN	proper noun
sg	singular
pl	plural
Tr	transitive verb
Intr	intransitive verb
Tr (non-ने)	transitive verb that does not use the ने construction in perfective tenses
Ind. Intr	indirect intransitive verb

NOUNS

ब्रिटिश M	Britisher, Englishman	बाग F	fire
ब्रिटिश F	English (language)	बागरा PN(M)	Agra
बख्शवार M	newspaper	बादगी M	man, human being
बच्चा / बंदा M	egg	बाना M	anna (one-sixteenth of a rupee)
बच्चापक M	teacher	बाग M	mango
बच्चास M	practice	बाराम M	rest (relaxation)
बगरीका PN(M)	America	इतवार M	Sunday
बगरीकन M/F	American	इतिहास M	history
बंलास्का PN(M)	Alaska	इन्तजार / इंतजार M	waiting, wait
बनोका होटल PN(M)	Ashoka Hotel	इमारत F	building
बीज F	cyc	उपन्यास M	novel

उर्दू F	Urdu	कैलिफ़ोर्निया PN(M)	California
एथेन्स PN(M)	Athens	कोशिश F	attempt
ऐफ़िल टावर PN(M)	Eiffel Tower	क्रिसमस PN(M)	Christmas
ऐम्पायर स्टेट बिल्डिंग PN(F)	Empire State Building	क्लास M/F	class
ओकलैंड / ओकलैंड PN(M)	Oakland	ख़बर F	news
औरत F	woman	खाना M	food
कपड़ा M	cloth; clothing	खिड़की F	window
कपड़ेवाला M	clotheseller	खिलीना M	toy
कमरा M	room	खुशी F	happiness
कमीज़ / कमीज़ F	shirt	खेत M	field
कलकत्ता PN(M)	Calcutta	गज M	yard (measurement)
कलम / कलम M/F	pen	गड़बड़ F	confusion; mess, disorder; unrest
कराची PN(M)	Karachi	गरमी / गर्मी F	heat; summer
कविता F	poem; poetry	गवर्नर M	governor
कहानी F	story	गाँव M	village
कागज़ / कागज़ M	paper	गाड़ी F	vehicle; car; train
कानपुर PN(M)	Kanpur	गाना M	song
कापी F	notebook	ग्राहक M/F	customer
काफ़ी F	coffee	गीत M	song, lyric, poem
काज M	work	गुजरात PN(M)	Gujarat
कार F	car	गुस्वार M	Thursday
कारण M	cause, reason	गुछलखाना M	bathroom
किताब F	book	गैसोलिन F	gasoline
किंना M	fort	गोشت M	meat
किलोग्राम M	kilogram	ग्रीस PN(M)	Greece
किलोमीटर M	kilometer	घटना F	incident, event
किसान M	farmer	घड़ी F	watch; clock
कीमत F	price	घण्टा / घंटा M	hour
कुरसी / कुर्सी F	chair	घर M	home, residence, house
कुष्म PN(M)	Krishna	घास F	grass
केना M	banana	चप्पल F	sandal
कैम्पस M	campus	चालू M	knife

चाचा M	uncle (father's brother)	टेलीफोन M	telephone
चाच F	tea	टेलीविजन M	television
चावल M	rice	टैक्सी F	taxi
चिट्ठी F	letter	टोपी F	hat, cap
चिड़िया F	bird	ठण्ड / ठंड F	cold, coldness
चीज F	thing	डर M	fear
चोट F	injury	डाक F	mail
चोर M	thief	डाकू M	dacoit
छात्र M/F	student	डॉलर M	dollar
छात्रा F	student (F)	डेविड PN(M)	David
छुट्टी / छुट्टी F	vacation	ड्राइवर M	driver
जंगल M	forest, jungle	तबला M	tabla (a kind of Indian drum)
जन्म-दिन M	birthday	तमाशा M	show, spectacle;
जमीन F	land, ground		entertainment
जयपुर PN(M)	Jaipur	तराजू F	(weighing) balance,
जरूरत F	necessity, need		scales
जल्दी F	haste, hurry	तस्वीर F	picture, portrait,
जवाब M	answer		photograph
जाड़ा M	cold; winter	तोंगा M	tonga
जॉन PN(M)	John	तंगियाला M	tonga driver
जानवर M	animal	ताज महल PN(M)	Taj Mahal
जापान PN(M)	Japan	तामिल F	Tamil
जीवन M	life	तारीख F	date
जुकाम M	cold (sickness)	थेला M	bag
जूता M	shoe	दफ्तर M	office
जूतेवाला M	shoeseller	दरवाजा M	door
जेन PN(F)	Jane	दादा M	grandfather
झाड़ू F	broom	दाम M	price
झूठ M	falsehood, lie	दाल F	lentils, pulses
झोला M	bag, shoulder bag	दिन M	day
टिकट M/F	ticket; stamp	दिनांक M	date
टिकट घर M	ticket office,	दिल्ली PN(F)	Delhi
	booking office	दीवार F	wall
टेनिस M	tennis	दुकान F	shop
टेलीग्राफ ऐबन्कू PN(M)	Telegraph Avenue		

दुकानदार M	shopkeeper	पानी M	water
दुःख M	sadness, unhappiness	पार्की M	park
दुनिया F	world	पार्टी F	party
दूध M	milk	पिता M	father
दूरदर्शन M	television	पियानो M	piano
देर F	delay	पीटर PN(M)	Peter
देवता M	god	पीतल M/F	brass
देश M	country	पुलिसवाला M	policeman
दोपहर F	afternoon; noon	पुस्तकालय M	library
दोस्त M/F	friend	पेड़ M	tree
धूप F	sunshine	पेन्सिल / पेसिल F	pencil
धोबी M	washerman	पेरिस PN(M)	Paris
नदी F	river	पेट्रोल M	petrol, gasoline
नमाज़ F	namaz (Muslim prayer)	पैसा M	money
नाटक M	play	पाँच / पाँच M	pound
नाम M	name	प्याला M	cup
निबन्ध / निबंध M	essay	प्यास F	thirst
नौकर M	servant; employee	प्रदेश M	state; region; territory
न्यू यॉर्क PN(M)	New York	प्रेसीडेंट / प्रेसीडेंट M	president
पगड़ी F	turban	फर्श M	floor
पतझड़ M	autumn, fall	फल M	fruit
पता M	address; information	फलवाला M	fruitseller
पति M	husband	फ़िल्म F	film
पत्नी F	wife	फुटबॉल F	football
पत्र M	letter	फुरसत / फुर्सत F	leisure, free time
पपीता M	papaya	फूल M	flower
परदा / पर्दा M	curtain	फ़ैसला M	decision
परिवार M	family	फ्रेंच F	French (language)
परीक्षा F	examination	फ़ोन M	telephone
पलंग M	bed	बंगाल PN(M)	Bengal
पहाड़ M	mountain	बंगाली F	Bengali (language)
पाकिस्तान PN(M)	Pakistan	बक्स M	box
		बगीचा / बगीचा M	garden
		बच्चा M	child, baby

बच्ची F	child, baby	बूख F	hunger
बधाई F	congratulations	बंगलवार M	Tuesday
बनारस PN(M)	Banaras	बकान M	house
बम्बई / बंबई PN(F)	Bombay	बक़दूर M	worker, laborer
बरतन / बर्तन M	(cooking) vessel	बदर F	help
बरसात F	rainy season; rain	मद्रास / मदरास PN(M)	Madras
बर्कली PN(M)	Berkeley	बन्दिर / बंदिर M	Hindu temple
बस F	bus	बरम्पत F	repair
बहन / बहिन F	sister	बरीज़ M	patient, sick person
बहू F	bride	बसाला M	spice(s)
बीचुरी F	flue	बस्मिर F	mosque
बाग़ M	garden	महीना M	month
बाज़ार M	bazaar, market place	माँ F	mother
बात F	thing; matter, fact; what is said	माँ-बाप M pl	parents
बाप M	father	माउंट ऐवरेस्ट PN(M)	Mount Everest
बार F	time(s)	माया M	uncle (mother's brother)
बारिश F	rain	माता F	mother
बाल M	hair	माता-पिता M pl	parents
बीमारी F	illness; disease	मार्था PN(F)	Martha
बुझार M	fever	मिठाई F	sweet(s)
बुढ़िया F	old woman	मिनट M	minute
बुधवार M	Wednesday	मीटिंग F	meeting
बुधस्वतिवार M	Thursday	मील M	mile
बेटा M	son	मुँह M	face; mouth
बेटी F	daughter	मुरगा / मुर्गा M	rooster; chicken
बेर M	ber (a fruit)	मुरगी / मुर्गी F	hen; chicken
बैंगकाक PN(M)	Bangkok	मेज़ F	table
भाई M	brother	मेम साहब F	lady
भारत PN(M)	India	मेहनत F	hard work
बाबू M	bear	मोची M	cobbler
बाचन M	speech	मोज़ा M	sock, stocking
भाषा F	language	मोटर F	motor; car
बीड़ F	crowd	मोहन PN(M)	Mohan

बीसय M	weather; season	लोग M pl	people
यूनिवर्सिटी F	university	बसत M	time
रविवार M	Sunday	बसह F	reason, cause
रविशंकर PN(M)	Ravi Shankar	बसन्त / बसंत M	spring
रसगुल्ला M	rasgulla (an Indian sweet)	बाइट हाउस PN(M)	White House
राजा M	king	बाक्य M	sentence
रात F	night	विज्ञान M	science
राम PN(M)	Ram	विदेश M	foreign country
राष्ट्रपति M/F	president	विदेशी M/F	foreigner
रिकार्ड M	record	विद्यार्थी M/F	student
रिक्शा M/F	rickshaw	विश्वविद्यालय M	university
रिक्शेवाला M	rickshaw driver	विषय M	subject
रुपया M	rupee; money	शक्ति F	power
रेडियो M	radio	शतरंज F	chess
रेलगाडी F	train	शनिवार M	Saturday
रेलम M	silk	शराब F	wine, liquor
रेस्टाण्ट M	restaurant	शर्मा जी PN(M)	Sharma ji
रोज M	day	शहर M	city
रोटी F	roti (a flat round bread), bread	शादी F	marriage
रोम PN(M)	Rome	शाम F	evening
रुबनक PN(M)	Lucknow	शाहजहाँ PN(M)	Shah Jahan
सड़का M	boy; son	शिकागो PN(M)	Chicago
सड़की F	girl; daughter	शिक्षक M/F	teacher
लस्सी F	lassi (a cold beverage)	शीला PN(F)	Sheila
लाइब्रेरी F	library	शुक्रवार M	Friday
लाल क़िला PN(M)	the Red Fort (in New Delhi)	शुक्र M	beginning
लिपि F	script	शैरम PN(F)	Sharon
लिफ़ाफ़ा M	envelope	शोर M	noise
लीसा PN(F)	Lisa	श्री लंका PN(M)	Sri Lanka
लेख M	article	संगीत M	music
		संस्कृत F	Sanskrit
		सच M	truth
		सड़क F	street
		सन्तरा / संतरा M	orange
		सप्ताह M	week

सफलता F	success	सेली PN(F)	Sally
सब्जी F	vegetable	सोमवार M	Monday
सभ्यता F	civilization; decency	स्कूल M	school
समय M	time	स्टीव PN(M)	Steve
समाचार M	news	स्टैनफोर्ड PN(M)	Stanford
समाचार पत्र M	newspaper	हंगामा M	uproar, commotion
सवाल M	question	हड़ताल F	strike
सबेरा / सबेरा M	morning	हफ्ता M	week
सहेली F	female friend (of another female)	हवा F	air, wind
साड़ी F	sari	हाथ M	hand
सामान M	baggage; material; things	हिन्दी / हिंदी F	Hindi
साल M	year	हिन्दुस्तान / हिंदुस्तान PN(M)	India
साहब M	gentleman	हिन्दुस्तानी / हिंदुस्तानी M/F	Indian
सिगरेट F	cigarette	हिन्दू / हिंदू M/F	Hindu
सितार M	sitar	हिमालय PN(M)	the Himalayas
सीता PN(F)	Sita	होटल M	hotel
सुबह F	morning	होनोलूलू PN(M)	Honolulu
सेब M	apple	हॉलैंड / होमैण्ड PN(M)	Holland
सेन फ्रैन्सिस्को PN(M)	San Francisco		

PRONOUNS

माय	you (polite)	तुम	you (familiar)
मायको	(to) you (polite)	तुम लोग	you (pl), you people
माय लोग	you (pl), you people	तुम्हें	(to) you (familiar)
इनको / इन्हें	(to) them	तू	you (intimate)
इसको / इसे	(to) him/her	मुझे	(to) me
उनको / उन्हें	(to) them	मैं	I
उसको / उसे	(to) him/her	वह	he/she/it
किसको / किन्हें	(to) whom (pl)	वही	he/she/it (emphatic)
किसको / किसे	(to) whom (sg)	वे	they
किसी को	(to) someone,	वे लोग	these people
	(to) anyone	वह	he/she/it
कुछ	something, anything	वही	he/she/it (emphatic)
कुछ नहीं	nothing	वे	they
कोई	someone, anyone	वे लोग	those people
कोई नहीं	no one	सब	all
कौन	who	सब कुछ	everything
क्या	what	सब लोग	everyone (pl)
बिनको / बिन्हें	(to) whom (pl)	सभी	all (emphatic)
बिसको / बिसे	(to) whom (sg)	हम	we
बो	who, which	हम लोग	we people
तुझे	(to) you (intimate)	हमें	(to) us

ADJECTIVES

बगला	next	केसा	how; of what
बच्छा	good	कोई	kind/type
बपना	one's own	कीन-सा	some, any
बगरीकन	American	खत्म	which
बगरीकी	American	खराब	finished
बकीर	rich	बन्दा / बंदा	bad; spoiled; defective
बाधा	half	गरम / गर्म	dirty
बापका	your, yours (polite)	गलत	hot; warm
बाबान	easy	गरीब	wrong, incorrect
इतना	this much	गुजराती	poor
इतने	this many	चार	Gujarati, of Gujarat
इनका	their	चुप	four
इसका	his, her/hers, its	चीझा	silent, quiet
उतना	that much	बीबा	wide (inanimate
उतने	that many	छोटा	objects only)
उदास	sad	बगपुरी	fourth
उनका	their	जरूरी	small; short; young
उसका	his, her/hers, its		of Jaipur
ऊँचा	high		necessary,
एक	one, a	बितना	important
ऐसा	of this kind/type	बितने	as much as
बीर	other, additional,	बिनका	as many as
	more, else	बिसका	whose (pl)
कच्चा	unripe, raw	बैसा	whose (sg)
कम	little, few; less	बो	like, similar to
काफ़ी	enough; much, many	ब्यादा	which, that
काला	black; dark		more, many; too
कितना	how much	ठण्डा / ठंडा	much, too many
कितने	how many	ठीक	cold, cool
किसका	whose (pl)	डेढ़	right, correct
किसका	whose (sg)	ढाई	one and a half
किसी का	someone's	राजा	two and a half
कुछ	some, a few	रीन	fresh
			three

ठीसरा	third	बुरा	bad
तुम्हारा	your,	बुरा	old, aged (people only)
तेरा	yours (familiar)	भारतीय	Indian, of India
तैयार	your, yours (intimate)	भारी	heavy
थोड़ा	ready, prepared	भूखा	hungry
दिनचर्य	a little, some, few	मजेदार	enjoyable; delicious
दुखी	interesting	मद्रासी / मदरासी	of Madras
दूसरा	sad	मजहूर	famous
दो	second; other	महीना	expensive
नया	two	मीठा	sweet
नीला	new	मुबारक	auspicious
पक्का / पका	blue	मुमकिन	possible
पतला	ripe	मुश्किल	difficult
पहला	thin; narrow	मेरा	my, mine
पंजाबी	first	मोटा	fat; thick
पीप	of Punjab	सह	this
पाकिस्तानी	five	वे	these
पिछला	of Pakistan	रेमनी	silken, made of silk
पीला	last, previous	लम्बा / संबा	long; tall
पुराना	yellow	लाल	red
	old (inanimate nouns only)	सह	that
पीन	three quarters	वापस	returned, given back
पीने...	...minus one quarter	विदेशी	foreign
प्यासा	thirsty	वे	those
बंगाली	Bengali, of Bengal	वैसा	of that kind/type
बड़ा	big, large; elder	लाकाहारी	vegetarian
बढ़िया	excellent, of good quality	मुन	auspicious
		सफ़ेद	white
बनारसी	of Banaras	संभव/ सम्भव	possible
बन्द / बंद	closed; stopped	सब	all
बहुत	much, many	सबा	one and a quarter
बाकी	remaining, left over	सस्ता	cheap, inexpensive
बासी	stale	साढ़े...	...plus one half
बीमार	ill, sick	साफ़	clean

सारा	whole, entire	हर	each, every
खिर्क	only	हरा	green
सुखी	happy	हलका / हल्का	light (in weight or color)
सुन्दर / सुन्दर	beautiful	हिन्दुस्तानी / हिंदुस्तानी	Indian, of India
सौ	one hundred	होशियार	smart, clever
हमारा	our, ours		

POSTPOSITIONS

का / के / की	possessive postposition: of, belonging to, related to
की तरफ	towards
की वजह से	because of
के अन्दर / के बंदर	in, inside
के आगे	in front of, ahead of
के ऊपर	on, upon, above, over, on top of
के कारण	because of
के नजदीक	close to, near
के नीचे	under, beneath, below
के / से पहले	before
के पास	near, in the possession of
के पीछे	behind, in back of
के बाद	after
के बारे में	about, relating to
के बाहर	outside of
के लिए / के लिये	for
के साथ	with, along with, together with
के सामने	in front of, opposite
को	to
तक	by (a certain time), until, up to
ने	past tense agent marker
पर	on, at, upon
में	in, into, among
से	from; with; by means of; comparative postposition: than;
	since
से दूर	far from

VERBS

(का) अभ्यास करना Tr	to practice
बाना Intr	to come
(को) बाना Ind. Intr	to know
भाराम करना Tr	to rest
(का) इन्तज़ार / इंतज़ार करना Tr	to wait (for)
(का) इन्तज़ार / इंतज़ार होना Intr	to be waited (for)
उठना Intr	to rise, to get up
उठाना Tr	to lift, to pick up
उड़ना Intr	to fly
उतरना Intr	to go down, to get off
ऊबना Intr	to become bored
कम करना Tr	to reduce, to make less
कमाना Tr	to earn
करना Tr	to do; to make
कहना Tr	to say, to state
काम करना Tr	to work
कूदना Intr	to jump
(की) कोशिश करना Tr	to try
(की) कोशिश होना Intr	to be tried
खड़ा होना Intr	to stand
ख़त्म करना Tr	to finish, to end
ख़त्म होना Intr	to be finished, to be ended
ख़राब होना Intr	to become bad, to go bad
ख़रीदना Tr	to buy
खाना Tr	to eat
खिलना Intr	to bloom, to blossom
खिलाना Tr	to make someone play; to feed
खुलना Intr	to be opened
(को) खुशी होना Ind. Intr	to be happy
खेलना Tr/Tr (non-ने)	to play
खोलना Tr	to open
गाना Tr	to sing
गिरना Intr	to fall
गुमाना Tr	to show (someone) around

घूमना Intr	to wander, to tour around, to take a walk
चढ़ना Intr	to climb, to go up
चलना Intr	to move; to walk
चलाना Tr	to cause to move, to drive
चाहना Tr	to want, to wish, to desire
(को) चाहिये Ind. Intr	to need, to want
चुक्ना Intr/Tr (non-ने)	to be finished; to have already done (something)
चुप होना Intr	to be quiet, to be silent
छूना Tr	to touch
जगना / जागना Intr	to wake up
जगाना Tr	to wake up, to arouse
जलना Intr	to burn
जलाना Tr	to burn
जल्दी करना Tr	to hurry
जानना Tr	to know
जाना Intr	to go
जीना Intr	to live, to be alive
झूठ बोलना Tr	to tell a lie
टूटना Intr	to be broken
टेलीफोन / फोन करना Tr	to phone
ठीक करना Tr	to fix, to make right
ठीक होना Intr	to be fixed, to be all right
डरना Intr	to fear, to be afraid
तैयार करना Tr	to prepare, to make ready
तैयार होना Intr	to be ready
तेरना Intr	to swim
थकना Intr	to be tired
दिखाना Tr	to show
(को) दुःख होना Ind. Intr	to be sad, to feel sad
देखना Tr	to look, to see
देना Tr	to give
दौड़ना Intr	to run
धुलना Intr	to be washed
धोना Tr	to wash
नमाज़ पढ़ना Tr	to perform namaz (Muslim prayer)
नहाना Intr	to bathe

नाचना Intr	to dance
निकलना Intr	to come out, to emerge
निकालना Tr	to take out; to remove
पकड़ना Tr	to catch, to hold, to grasp
पकना Intr	to be cooked; to ripen
पकाना Tr	to cook
पड़ना Intr	to fall; to lie (down)
पढ़ना Tr	to read; to study
पढ़ाना Tr	to teach
(को) पता होना Ind. Intr	to know
(को) पसन्द / पसंद होना Ind. Intr	to like
पहनना Tr	to wear, to put on
पहुँचना Intr	to arrive
पहुँचाना Tr	to take something or someone somewhere,
	to cause to reach
पाना Tr/Tr (non-ने)	to get, to obtain; to be able to
पिखना Intr	to be ground
पीना Tr	to drink
पीसना Tr	to grind
पूछना Tr	to ask
फटना Intr	to be torn, to burst
(को) फैसला करना Tr	to decide
बचना Intr	to be saved; to remain (unused)
बचाना Tr	to save; to retain
बजना Intr	to ring; to strike (said of time);
	to be played (said of an instrument)
बजाना Tr	to play (an instrument)
बढ़ना Intr	to increase, to advance
बढ़ाना Tr	to tell
बनना Intr	to be made
बनाना Tr	to make
बन्द / बंद करना Tr	to close; to end
बन्द / बंद होना Intr	to be closed; to be ended
बात करना Tr	to talk, to converse
बारिश होना Intr	to rain
बिकना Intr	to be sold

बिठाना Tr	to seat (someone)
बुलाना Tr	to call
बेचना Tr	to sell
बैठना Intr	to sit
बोलना Tr/Tr (non-ने)	to speak
बाचना Intr	to run, to flee
बिगाना Tr	to make wet
भीगना Intr	to get wet
भूलना Tr (non-ने)	to forget
बेचना Tr	to send
(की) मदद करना Tr	to help
(की) मदद होना Intr	to be helped
मरना Intr	to die
(की) मरम्मत करना Tr	to repair
(की) मरम्मत होना Intr	to be repaired
मारना Tr	to hit; to beat; to kill
(को) जानूस होना Ind. Intr	to know
(को) मिलना Ind. Intr	to get, to obtain
(से) मिलना Tr (non-ने)	to meet (with)
मुस्कुराना / मुसकराना Intr	to smile
मेहनत करना Tr	to work hard
(को) याद आना Ind. Intr	to remember
रखना Tr	to put, to place, to keep
रहना Intr	to live, to stay; to remain
रुकना Intr	to stop; to stay
रोकना Tr	to stop
रोना Intr	to cry
(को) लगना Ind. Intr	to feel (something); to seem; to be spent (time, money, etc.); to cost
(से / पर) लगना Intr	to be attached / connected to
लगना Intr/Tr (non-ने)	to begin (to do something)
लगाना Tr	to apply; to attach; to place
लड़ना Tr/Tr (non-ने)	to fight, to quarrel
लाना Tr (non-ने)	to bring
लिखना Tr	to write
लिटाना Tr	to lay down

कूटना Intr	to be robbed
कूटना Tr	to rob
लेटना Intr	to lie down
लेना Tr	to take
ले बाना Tr (non-ने)	to bring
ले बसना Tr (non-ने)	to take along
ले बाना Tr (non-ने)	to take away
लीटना Intr	to return
वापस बाना Intr	to come back
वापस करना Tr	to give back
वापस बाना Intr	to go back
शुरू करना Tr	to start, to begin
शुरू होना Intr	to be started, to begin
संभलना Intr	to be careful, to be cautious
संभालना Tr	to exercise care for someone or something
सकना Intr/Tr (non-ने)	to be able to
सच बोलना Tr	to tell the truth
समझना Tr/Tr (non-ने)	to understand
सड़ना Intr	to rot
साफ़ करना Tr	to clean
साफ़ होना Intr	to be cleaned
सिगरेट पीना Tr	to smoke a cigarette
सीखना Tr	to learn
सीना Tr	to sew
सुनना Tr	to hear, to listen
सुनाना Tr	to tell, to recount, to recite
सुनाना Tr	to put to sleep
सूखना Intr	to dry up
सोचना Tr	to think
सोना Intr	to sleep
हँसना Intr	to laugh
होना Intr	to be; to become; to happen, to take place

ADVERBS

बक्सर	often	बिछर	in which direction
बन्दर / बंदर	inside	बैसे	as, like
बब	now	ब्यादा	very (much),
बभी	right now, just now		too (much)
बाबे	ahead, in front;	तब	then, at that time
	in the future	तभी	just then, just at
बाब	today		that time
बाबकन	nowadays,	दिन में	during the day
	these days	दिन भर	all day
इधर	here, this way, in	दूर	far
	this direction	देर से	late
उधर	there, that way, in	दोपहर को	at noon; in the
	that direction		afternoon
ऊपर	above	धीरे	slowly
ऐसे	in this way	नज़दीक	near, close
कब	when	नीचे	below
कभी	sometime, ever	परसों	the day after
कभी नहीं	never		tomorrow; the day
क़रीब	approximately; near		before yesterday
कल	tomorrow;	पहले	at first; first of all;
	yesterday		previously
कहीं	where	पास	near, nearby
कहीं	somewhere,	पीछे	behind, in back
	anywhere	फिर	again; afterwards;
काफ़ी	quite		then
किछर	where, in which	फिर भी	nevertheless, still
	direction	...बजे (पर)	at ...o'clock
कैसे	how, in what way	बहुत	very, very much; too
क्यों	why	बाद में	afterwards, later
जब	when	बाहर	outside
ज़रूर	certainly	यहाँ	here
जल्दी (से)	quickly	यहीं	right here, at this very
जहाँ	where		place

रात को	at night	सदा	always
रात में	during the night	सबेरे / सबेरे	in the morning
रोज़	daily, every day	साथ	together, side by side
समयग	approximately	सामने	in front, opposite
वहीं	there	सिर्फ़	only, merely
वहीं	right there, at that	सुबह को	in the morning
	very place	हुवेना	always
वैसे	thus, in that way	हर दिन	every day
शाम को	in the evening	हर रोज़	every day
शायद	perhaps, maybe		

CONJUNCTIONS

जब	if	तो	then
इसलिए / इसलिये	therefore	यदि	if
और	and	या	or
कि	that	लेकिन	but
क्योंकि	because		

PARTICLES

न	negative particle: not
नहीं	negative particle: not
भी	emphatic particle: also, too
सब	negative particle
ही	emphatic particle: only, just

About the Author

**USHA R. JAIN is Senior Lecturer in Hindi in the
Department of South and Southeast Asian Studies,
University of California at Berkeley.**